Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25 NO. 7877. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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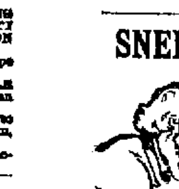

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AT REST.

A Nation Sadly Turns from the Tomb of Grant.

THE SLOW MARCH TO THE GRAVE

The Obsequies at the Burial Place—A Vast Crowd Throngs the Streets along which the Procession Passes—Incidents.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug 8.—The City Hall gates were closed to people shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and the remains of General Grant left alone with the guard. On his coffin rested a plain wreath of oak leaves formed in the shape of a letter "." The leaves grew on the oaks in the forest near Mount McGregor, and on the afternoon of Thursday, the day he died, little Julia, his granddaughter, and little Josie, Dr Douglas' child had gathered the oak leaves in the mountain roads. Then, as the children prattled, they knit with innocent fingers and loving hearts, the wreath of oak leaves that to-day is the only tribute that touches the general's casket. When the little ones had their offering finished they had taken it to Col Grant, whose eyes filled when his daughter asked "Papa, Josie and I have made this for grandpa and please won't you give it to him?" The colonel placed the oaken wreath on the casket and there it rested in Albany and still remains as the children's offering.

MOURNFUL MUSIC

As 4 o'clock had passed the strains of dirge music crept on the morning air. At first distant, they drew nearer and nearer. Red deepened in the east, sunrise was near. The strains of music, slow and sad, grew more distinct, then the blue-coated veterans of Meade post, Philadelphia, 500 strong, came tramping to the dirge music of trumpets. The veterans entered the plaza and marched past while muffled drums timed their footsteps. Heavy guns boomed out toward the sea, the chimes of old Trinity pealed mournful tolls and the sound of muffled drums grew fainter and then died away. At 8 o'clock nature was putting forth signals of an intensely warm day. The crowds grew denser and denser around the plaza. The drums and trumpet corps marched in at one side and took position at the east end. The players constituted the David's Island military band.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

At 8.50 General Hancock and staff tramped slowly into the plaza from Broadway and presented front to the City Hall, and then moved to the end of the plaza in Broadway, where they rested. At this time 100 members of the Liederkranz society filed up to the steps of the City Hall, and, led by four instruments, sang with impressive effect the "Chorus of the Pilgrims," from Tannhauser. The honor guard of regulars filed into the open space at 9 o'clock. They were Company A, of the Fifth U. S. artillery under Col W. B. Beck and Company E, of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, under Major Brown. The regulars took position beneath the trees opposite the City Hall and stood at rest. Then came the original guard of honor that was on duty at Mount McGregor, which alone should lift the remains to-day. Filing into the corridors of the City Hall they took their places beside the remains, and there stood under the command of John W. Johnson, senior vice-commander of Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

At 9.35 the imposing funeral car, drawn by twenty four jet black horses in black trappings, halted on the plaza directly in front of the City Hall steps. Inside the corridor Commander Johnson was waiting. "Columns in position, right and left" was his command. The guard of honor was ready. "Lift the remains" was the command in clear but low tones. The twelve men stooped to the silver rails with gloved hands. "March" was the word, and the body moved out upon the portico, Commander Johnson immediately at the head. Down the steps with measured tread, across the open to the steps of the car, were borne the remains. Commander Johnson stepped aside, the silver mountings glistening as the burial case and its honored burden were carried up and placed upon the dais on the mounted catafalque. The veterans retired down the steps and the body was alone for all to view, but deeply guarded. Soon the honor guard next to the hearse on either side took the same relative position they had maintained to the remains while being borne to the car. The steps were drawn away from the hearse, and Commander Johnson took his place in the center, immediately behind the funeral car. At his left and right in either rear corner of the car were Comrades Doing and Armsbee, of Wheeler post, Saratoga, respectively next and directly behind these were representatives of the Loyal Legion abreast, as follows: Gen John A. Miliken, Gen C. A. Carlton, Paymaster George D. Barton, Lieut.-Col Floyd Clarkson, Lieut. Col A. M. Clark and Capt E. Blunt.

THE MINISTERS AND THE DOCTORS

The clergy and physicians had paid their respects to the remains by alighting from their carriages and accompanying it from the steps to the car. They entered carriages on either side of the plaza near Broadway as follows: Rev Dr Newman, Bishop Harris, Bishop Potter, Rev Dr Chambers, Rev Dr Ford, Rev Dr Bridgman, Rev Dr West, Rev Father Deshon, Rev Robert Collyer, Rabbi Brosnnan, and Drs Douglas, Shrady and Sands. Col Peck, in charge of the regulars, commanded his companies as indicated above to the following positions: Company A on the right, and Company E on the left of the hearse. Colored men were at the bridles of the twenty four horses. Sixteen men of Meade post, of Philadelphia, of which Gen Grant was a member, were almost directly in front of the team of black leaders.

A signal was given and the line of coaches with the clergymen moved off the plaza on to Broadway. A band stood waiting at the head of the funeral cortege. Colonel Beck advanced to the head of the line of black horses before the coach. "Move on" were his words of command with uplifted sword. The leaders stepped forward led by the colored men, and in an instant the black line of horses had straightened their traces and the wheels beneath the remains were moving. The hour was 9.45. The band played a dirge. The drums of the regulars and honor guard beat upon the pavement. Thousands beneath the trees and crowding the sides of the square looked silently upon the black funeral car rolling over the curb into Broadway. The black corridors of the City Hall were silent. General Grant's last journey was begun.

THE DIGNITARIES

At 9.50 Mayor Grace, Commissioner Loewe and Aldermen Sanger and Jachne emerged from the city building, and entered the carriage that had drawn up in front. Members of the common council followed and entered the carriages as did also the police commissioners. They followed out of the plaza as fast as disposed of in carriages and when it was 10 o'clock the police lines were withdrawn and the people streamed across the plaza without hindrance. The last scene there was ended. All night long carpenters with saw and hammer were busy in Broadway, and when this morning's sun climbed up out of the sea and shed its brilliant light on the parks, corners and alleys of the city, it revealed the presence of hundreds of hastily erected review stands from which the great procession could be seen at prices ranging all the way from $1 to $10 a head.

The decorators too had not been idle. On many houses were displayed emblems of mourning which were not there the night before. Reviewing stands were located in all sorts of places, and nearly every empty stand along the route had been gobbled up by speculators. Some of these were rented outright while others contained numbered seats to be had for $5 each. The speculating fever even got hold of newsboys, several of whom stuck notices in their chairs to the effect that seats from which to view the parade could there be procured. When at length the hands of the great clock of Trinity approached the hour of 9, Broadway presented an animated spectacle. As far as the eye could reach sidewalks were thronged with people. Every train and every steamer poured its load into the great artery of travel. Bronzed farmers from the country, white faces from city counting rooms and offices, and dirty faces from the tenement districts were in the crowd. Rich and poor, rogues and rascals, dignitaries and nonentities jostled each other on the sidewalks. Everybody seemed to be good natured and took the [illegible] as a matter of course. Police tried to keep people off the streets, but it was hard work.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

Inside the Fifth Avenue hotel, the lobby and corridors were blocked by an increasing throng of gold laced and uniformed men. In the main hall Gen Sherman, tall and erect, was the center of an admiring throng. He stood in a group of naval officers chatting pleasantly with old friends. The party were all in full uniform and attracted universal attention that flagged only for a moment, when a file of attendants of the Japanese minister entered. The big marble hall was completely chocked with humanity long before 8 o'clock. In the big parlors upstairs all was stir and bustle, while the president and his cabinet ministers, who just had breakfast in one end of the building, and the Grant family were quietly preparing for the pageant at the other end, committees, organizations and delegations were gathering and getting ready here and there, and everywhere badges, sashes and military orders found their way for members of the seemingly inextricable confusion of swarming humanity.

In the quiet little parlor a group of serious men, most of them gray haired and old, but nearly all erect and of rigorous physique, were putting on broad silk sashes of white and black. They were the pall bearers, and they were a striking groupe. Gen Sherman, summoned up from his friendly talk below, responded. In the uniform of a United States general he stood in friendly conversation with a tall man in whose moustache and chin beard and soldierly bearing one recognized at a glance the gallant confederate Gen Buckner, from whom Grant wrested his first hard won laurels at Fort Donelson. Gen Buckner was in ordinary black citizen's dress. A smaller man similarly attired at the other end of the room, whose gray hair formed a striking contrast to the leonine mein and fierce moustache of Gen. Logan, with whom he was talking, was the famous Gen Joe Johnston. Hamilton Fish was not among the pall bearers. He was ill at and the president had appointed A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, in his stead. At the last moment it was said that Rear-Admiral Worden had been appointed pall bearer in place of Vice-Admiral Rowan.

SUMMONED TO THE CARRIAGES

At half past 8 o'clock Col Hodges summoned the pall bearers to their carriages. The president's carriage, drawn by six horses, was called up to the door next, but had fully an hour to wait. The president had signified his intention of riding with Secretary Bayard. He was at that time quietly conversing in his parlors on the third floor with ex-Governors Cornell and Robinson, who had called in anticipation of his coming out. An enormous crowd, which the police found it difficult to manage, gathered opposite the hotel entrance in twenty third street, and yells or "Here they come," went up every time a delegation came out.

The Grant family were quietly gathered in their parlors overlooking the square and strangers were rigidly excluded from the hall leading to their rooms. Mrs. Grant had not arrived and it was announced that she would not attend the funeral, but had concluded to stay at Mount McGregor. She was reported by Dr Newman to be still weak and ill, though not confined to her bed. The party gathered at the hotel ready to take carriages for their position in the parade when the column should have advanced so far as to permit their carriages to fall in line from the hotel, were Col and Mrs Fred D. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr and Mrs. U. S. Grant jr, Mr and Mrs Jesse Grant, Mrs. Cramer, Mrs Dent, Miss Cramer, Gen Croswell, Mr Stephen L. Morarity, Senor Romero and Mr W. J. Arkell, members of the party, who from time to time appeared at the windows.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HANCOCK

At 9.20 o'clock President Cleveland called his cabinet together and arrangements were made for the order in which they were to leave the hotel to take their places. The hands on the clock pointed to five minutes after 10 when Gen Hancock and Gen. Shaler rode under its windows to the head of the procession. The sun was reflected from the maze of glittering gold on the uniforms of their staff as it trooped behind, followed by the regulars, who in passing reversed arms, while the bands played mournful dirges along the line of the avenue.

When the troops of the first division of the National Guards were drawn up guns were shouldered as the general passed. The regiments of the first division stretched southward from near Twenty-eighth street in a continuous line on the east side of Fifth avenue and inside streets. The Second battery, Capt. Fare, mounted, but without guns, were occupying the extreme right on the west side of the avenue. Continuous lines of Grand Army veterans extended down as far as the eye could reach.

PROMINENT MEN

The congressional committees and other officials from Washington were distinguished by broad, white sashes. Speaker Carlisle and ex Speaker Randall rode with Congressman Hiscock of New York and Reed of Maine. One carriage held Congressman John D. Long of Massachusetts, Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Ben Butterworth of Ohio and Gen King of Louisiana.

The senatorial delegation paired off as follows, the senators riding in twos: Senators Morrill, of Vermont, and Cottrell, of Missouri, Sherman, of Ohio, and Ransom of North Carolina, Ingalls, of Kansas, and Harris, of Tennessee, Palmer, of Michigan, and Miller, of New York, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Manderson, of Nebraska, Eustis, of Louisiana, and Blair, of New Hampshire, Brown of Georgia, and Evarts, of New York.

Congressmen Bliss, of Brooklyn, and Ward, of Chicago, rode together and Gen Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Wheeler of Alabama, and Lowrey, of Indiana, were in one coach.

One of the carriages contained members of Gen Grant's military staff, and carried Gen. Horace Porter, Rufus Ingalls, C. B. Comstock and William Henry Smith. In another rode Gen. Porter, Grant's military secretary during the war, who was present at the meeting between Grant and Lee, at Appomattox, and still has in his possession the original draft of the terms of surrender, in Grant's hand writing. It was given him as a keepsake by his chief.

With Vice President Hendricks rode his secretary Mr East, his friend, Mr Depauw of Indiana and Senator Blair of New Hampshire.

THE FAMILY

At 11 o'clock precisely the Grant family came out of the ladies' entrance to the Fifth Avenue hotel, and took their carriages. Col Fred Grant and wife rode with Mrs Sartoris. U. S. Grant jr, and his wife and Senor Romero occupied the next carriage, Mr and Mrs Jesse Grant the third, and the Cramer family the fourth carriage. As the carriages received their occupants they rolled away toward the avenue, and remained there closely wedged in, and waiting for their turn in line. They had been waiting more than a quarter of an hour before President Cleveland came and took his seat in the carriage with Secretary Bayard, and the four horse carriage that followed received Vice-President Hendricks and his private secretary. Ahead of them had gone a number of carriages following the Grant family in the following order: Mrs Rawlins Holman, daughter of Gen Grant's friend and first secretary of war, the general's old staff in four carriages, his ex cabinet officers in four carriages, detachments from Wheeler and U. S. Grant posts G. A. R., in four carriages, Mrs J. W. Drexel and members of the Aztec club, survivors of the Mexican war. Next came the president's carriage, the vice-president's and the cabinet in five carriages, members of the supreme court, United States senators, house congressional committee in a score of carriages, committee of the state legislature in thirty carriages, ex presidents Arthur and Hayes and members of other cabinets. Then the foreign ministers and diplomatic and consular officers under Gen. Grant's administration. These filled ten carriages. Then came the representatives of different departments of the national government. Next came the governors of states, with their staffs and then the representatives of cities.

THE CATAFALQUE.

The catafalque passed Twenty third street at 1 o'clock sharp. The hour of expectation that had preceded it was settled as it passed by, and all heads were uncovered. Many heads were bowed. An old negro woman, who somehow had been pushed forward to the curb and stood there wedged in, essayed vainly to kneel, with tears streaming down her wrinkled face. She was held fast by the crowd, and could not stir. On a single telegraph pole on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, were perched not less than twenty-eight spectators.

As soon as the catafalque had passed, the carriage containing Col. Fred Grant and his wife and his sister, fell in, and the mourners coaches fell quickly in line, without confusion.

Both Mr Cleveland and Mr Hendricks had tired of the long wait, and after sitting in their carriages, stared at by the curious crowd, till half past 11, retired to their rooms in the hotel. They observed the parade from their windows, and did not again come out till the catafalque had passed the hotel. Their carriages had remained at the door. Secretaries Endicott and Manning, whose carriages followed the vice-president's, remained in their seats, and the other cabinet ministers, who rode in pairs, did the same.

THE VETERANS.

Almost the last carriage had wheeled into line at Twenty third street when there fell in behind one containing an officer, with a broad gold band across his breast. Two crutches stood up in the carriage beside him and proclaimed his name, as the gold scarf had announced his rank. He was Maj-Gen Daniel Sickles. Following behind the crippled veteran's carriage there trod a seemingly endless army, with banners, without show of gold or glitter, but with armless sleeves, limping gait and scarred faces that stirred men's minds as they passed, with deep and strong emotion. These were the dead hero's comrades, who shared his danger on the field of battle who now walked with him to his last resting place. They were old men, most of them, but they walked bravely and kept up with the youngest. All had their badges veiled with crape and wore bows of crape on the left arm. Their battered banners were veiled in black, and many posts carried as distinctive badges sprigs of myrtle or evergreen on their breasts.

The procession seemed unending, stretching southward as far as the eye could reach. The streets all the way to the tomb were packed with people, and as the right of the column approached the tomb dull reverberations of guns from men of war could be heard, and the troops broke column from the left marching to the right on the east side of the road. After forming in line, arms were presented and the catafalque slowly passed.

THE CROWD

The crowd on Fifth avenue remained on the sidewalks with remarkable persistency until the long parade had passed. There were a few cases of heat prostration in the ranks, but as far as known none were fatal. Regimental ambulances were called into requisition for slight cases, perhaps half a dozen times. At the corner of Fifty-seventh street, where the line turned to the west, the crowd swelled from the sides to the open way and blocked the thoroughfare on occasions.

There was some trouble when the catafalque reached that point. Everybody was more interested in the approach of this than in any other part of the procession. It was watched for blocks away, its conspicuous hight making it plainly visible as far as far as about Fiftieth street. As it neared the corner the crowd naturally bulged into the highway, and the officers had to threaten with their clubs to make the spectators recede, and it was a difficult process. People were standing eight and ten feet deep, and some of those in front had raised their umbrellas to keep off the sun's rays. There were some women who stood with babes in arms, and fathers had hoisted their little ones to their shoulders. The obstructions were numerous, and those at the rear were becoming indignant, but as the catafalque came up the annoyance was forgotten and only respect was felt. The leaders of horses were ordered to make a sweeping turn, and that was the only way in which the interested gathering could be driven back. The people fell back from the horses as though a spirit had appeared and ordered their retreat. With a spontaneity that told their reverence, every man raised his hat as the first horse came abreast of him, and remained uncovered until the body passed.

After the president, vice-president, cabinet, judges of the supreme courts, senators and members of the house of representatives, governors and their staffs, ex presidents, foreign ministers, diplomatic officers and representatives of the army and navy had passed, the procession began to break up. Veteran and civic organizations left Fifth avenue by any of the streets between Fifty third and Fifty ninth streets, and gradually fell out of line.

AT THE TOMB

Exercises Attending the Committal of the Body to the Earth

NEW YORK, Aug 8.—From noonday on for hours into the afternoon the vicinity of the tomb and Riverside park was a scene of discomfort for the waiting thousands. Heat had followed the cool of the morning, and the succeeding hours added heat and hundreds and thousands of people. The latter suffered much in their cramped positions of waiting in the blazing sunshine. One o'clock came and went, but the funeral car was yet a long way off, and moving very slowly. Beneath a fir tree at the crown of the knoll rested a small charcoal furnace, and near it tools and materials with which to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and remains of Gen Grant should be placed. Down the slope nearer the vault, was a portable furnace such as is used by workmen in a forge, heating bolts. In a group near by were five men, mechanics, who should rivet fast the steel casket within which both the coffin and cedar box should finally be preserved. The steel case rested upon two marble blocks, two and one half feet high, three feet wide and eighteen inches thick. Similar marble blocks had been sunk in the floor flush with the surface, and upon these the remains of Mrs Grant are expected to repose.

Many persons were permitted to peer into the tomb where the steel receptacle was waiting the body, then being borne up town.

THE ADVANCE GUARD

Soon after 1 o'clock the beat of drums and blare of trumpets was heard from the lower end of the park, and a carriage came into view. In it was Gen Hancock. He was the only occupant, and stood erect. Trooping behind him on horseback, were the members of his staff. The general rode to a point near the tomb, where he alighted. He was met by Superintendent Murray, Commissioner Cummins and others of the park board. Gen Hancock's staff and aides swept past. There were among them were Gen Fitzhugh Lee and Gen Gordon, whom Gen Sheridan once met so warmly in other times and under other circumstances. Upon a commanding slope 100 yards north of Gen Grant's tomb, the staff officers and aides drew rein beneath [illegible] spreading trees. In the meantime helmets were glistening and plumes waving yet the slope to the southward, and the trappings upon many horses shone in the sunlight. The cannon and limbers drawn by the horses that were ridden by artillerymen came over the brow of the southern slope, and orderlies galloped to and fro and sabres and accoutrements clattered and rattled. The regulars and marines, with light battery of the Fifth artillery were coming down the drive. They marched out upon the slope where Hancock's staff was halted and there the infantry and marines assumed positions of rest in the shade, and out upon this slope towards the Claremont hotel, which was covered with black drapery.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE

The mounted men with plumed helmets, marines with the uniform of the tars, the United States marine corps, with bright uniforms, saddled horses, with riders dismounted, but holding their bridle reins, cannon muzzles thrust from behind the lower bend of hillocks, pyramids of stacked guns with glistening bayonets interlocked along the drive, solid walls of people upon the curbing, and lines of uneasy and bobbing umbrellas, through the trees a vista in which the brown and rugged rocks of the Palisades pierced the woods and jotted above the river—all combined to form a scene to be remembered for life.

The Twenty-second and Seventh regiments marched up from the east and down by the tomb, and were drawn up in a line on the brow of a bluff overlooking the river. The line reached beyond the view from the tomb around the slope. The two regiments stacked arms and were at rest. Near the edge of the bluff were the regiments drawn up, so that the hundreds of men in bright uniforms formed a line of silhouettes against the sheen of the broad river, in which the afternoon sun was reflected.

Suddenly a gun boomed out over the water and a cloud of blue and white smoke puffed over the stream. The Powhatan, lying down under the bluff, had fired the first of a salute. The hills were calling back in echoes, and the guns of the other war vessels in the river anon shook the bluff and started the echoes flying in the woods on the Jersey hills.

THE PROCESSION ARRIVES

Three and four o'clock passed, and the tomb yet waited, but there came a bugle call from the eastward at 4.20 o'clock. Then a strain from the trumpets, and soon the sound of muffled drums. Carriages then came into view and rolled slowly through the park to the tomb. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris occupied the first, and then the clergy and Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands. The pall bearers came after these. Gen Joe Johnston rode beside Gen Sherman, and Buckner and Sheridan were paired, while Gen Logan and ex-Secretary Boutwell followed. The pall bearers and those invited alighted and took a place near the tomb. The Davis island band, playing Chopin's funeral march came into view while behind the black plumes of the funeral car could be seen.

The car stopped abreast of the tomb, and the guard of honor ascended to bear down the casket. Col Beck formed his two companies of escort in a hollow square, between the tomb and the hearse.

The family carriages had drawn near and, their occupants alighted and took positions near the foot of the steps of the car. Thus they stood while the casket was being removed from the car and when it was borne into the hollow square toward the vault the relatives followed in this order: Col. Fred and wife, Mrs Sartoris and the colonel's children, Julia and U. S. Grant, Jr and wife, leading little Nellie, daughter of Jesse Grant, Jesse Grant and wife, U. S. Grant, second son of Orville Grant, with Fred Dent, Mrs. Dent, Dr Cramp and wife, Potter Palmer and wife and Hon. John A. Creswell and wife.

The cedar case rested on supports at the door of the sepulchre, and the casket was deposited.

THE G. A. R. RITUAL

Meade Post No 1 of Philadelphia, represented by fifteen men, encircled the casket. The commander took his position at the head with the officers and post commanders at the foot. The chaplain stood at the foot and the colors were placed in front. The ritual service was then performed.

Post Commander Alexander Reed—We are assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late commander and illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant. Let us unite in prayer. The chaplain will invoke divine blessing.

Post Chaplain C. Irvine Wright—God of battles, father of all, amidst this mournful assemblage we seek thee, with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold him who changed the night of death into morning. In the depth of our hearts we would hear the celestial word, 'I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.' As comrade after comrade departs, and we march on with ranks broken, help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee to look in mercy on the widow and children of our deceased comrade, and with thine own tenderness console and comfort those bereaved by this event which calls us here. Give them the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Heavenly Father, bless and save our country with the freedom and peace of righteousness, and through thy great mercy, a Saviour's grace and thy holy spirit's favor, may we all meet at last in joy before thy throne in heaven, and to thy great name shall be the praise for ever and forever.'

'Amen,' joined all the post. A dirge was played, after which the service was continued.

THE POST COMMANDER'S WORDS

Post Commander Alexander Reed. One by one as the years roll on, we are called together to fulfill the last sad rites of respect to our comrades of war. With the present the cares and pleasures of civil life fade away, and we look back to the time when, shoulder to shoulder, on many battlefields or around the guns of our men-of-war, we fought for our dear old flag. We may indulge the hope that the spirit with which on land and sea, hardship, privation and danger were encountered by our dead heroes may never be blotted out from history or memory of the generations to come. A spirit uncomplaining and obedient to the behest of duty, whereby to-day our national honor is secure and our loved ones rest in peace under protection of the dear old flag. May the illustrious life of him whom we lay in the tomb to-day prove a glorious incentive to youth, who in the ages to come may be called upon to uphold the destiny of our country. As the years roll on we, too, shall have fought our battles through and be laid at rest, our souls following the long column to the realms above, as grim death, hour by hour shall mark its victims. Let us so live that when the time shall come those we leave behind may say above our graves: Here lies the body of a true-hearted, brave and honest defender of the republic.

Vice-Commander Louis W. Moore, (laying a wreath of Evergreen upon the coffin)—In behalf of the post I give this tribute, a symbol of undying love for the comrades of war.

Vice Commander John A. Weidersheim, (laying a bunch of flowers upon the coffin)—A symbol of purity we offer at this sepulcher—a rose. May future generations emulate the unselfish devotion of even the lowliest of our heroes.

Post Commander A. J. Sellers (laying a laurel wreath upon the coffin—The last token of affection from comrades in arms, we crown these remains with the symbol of victory.

Rev. J. W. Sayers, chaplain-in-chief of the department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. delivered an address, after which Rev H. C. Clay Trumbull offered prayer. The bugle call "Rest" was then sounded.

CLOSING EXERCISES

Dr Newman and Bishop Harris then read the ritual service for burial, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Directly behind the burial party stood Gen Hancock. At his elbow were President Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks and members of the cabinet. Near the head of the casket, on the right, were Sherman and Sheridan in full uniform, who were uncovered during the entire service. At their side were ex Presidents Arthur and Hayes, and Senator Sherman. On the other side of the casket were Admiral Porter, Fitzhugh Lee, Gen Gordon and Gen Buckner.

When the religious service had ended the trumpeter of Company A, Fifth artillery stepped close to the casket and sounded the tattoo. Little Julia then laid on the coffin a wreath "To Grandpapa." The guard of honor bore the remains within the tomb, and at 5.05 o'clock placed them within the steel case, the sealing of both the lead lining and steel case being performed as indicated above. The family entered the tomb remaining only a few minutes. They then sought their carriages, and when entering, the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments in line on the bluff fired three volleys toward the river, after which Battery F, Fifth artillery fired three salutes from the knoll toward the hotel.

The family carriage drove away, but were not out of sight when persons attempted to deface the tomb by writing their names upon it. A guard of regulars was mounted at once. The military marched away, the dignitaries rode away and the long chapter was ended.

GENERALLY OBSERVED

Reports from all eastern cities indicate that the day has been generally observed everywhere. Large and imposing processions and services in the churches were the order of the day in many places, and all dispatches speak of extensive and appropriate decorations in honor of the obsequies of General Grant.

NEW YORK NOTES

THE FAMILY

NEW YORK, Aug 8.—The long and trying ordeal through which Gen. Grant's family have passed so courageously will be at an end Monday. A red baize door separates the suite of rooms occupied by the bereaved ones from an open corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel. Among the first to pass beyond the sill yesterday was the familiar form of John A. Logan. A little later came Ex President Arthur. Then followed through the day a stream of visitors. Among them were Gen Beale, George W. Childs and wife, A. J. Drexel, J. W. Drexel, Sheridan, Sherman, John Sherman and Senator Miller. Flowers in profusion were received during the day from all parts of the state. They came in boxes, and they presented every design of sympathy and respect. Some were seemingly from unknown friends, who refrained from attaching their names.

AROUND THE HOTELS

NEW YORK, Aug 8.—The hotels were crowded to-night with many distinguished persons who took part in the Grant obsequies. When Col Frederick Grant was met by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the latter uttered an exclamation that showed he perceived the strong likeness in the son to the father. Everybody expresses the opinion that the demonstration of to-day was the grandest the country had ever seen. Vice-President Hendricks said he did not know there was so many people about New York. He added "All's well that ends well."

The Grant family will return to Mt. McGregor in a day or two, and remain there during the rest of the summer.

THE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Aug 8.—After returning from the funeral, President Cleveland and cabinet went to their hotel. They remained only a short time when they took the train for Albany. Vice-President Hendricks remained in the city.

ALBANY, Aug 8.—President Cleveland arrived here on a special train from Yonkers at 11.30, having proceeded from New York to Yonkers on the United States steamer Dispatch. He was accompanied by Secretary Lamont, Col. McMichael and Adjt.-Gen. Farnsworth. He is the guest of Dr S. B. Ward. He visited the Fort Orange club and was cordially received. He leaves for the upper Saranac to-morrow.

ON THIS COAST

IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 8.—Business here was almost entirely suspended in honor of the Grant memorial parade and services. All public offices were closed. The draping of the city is complete. Hardly a building, public or private, but what displays emblems of memoriam, most of which are exceedingly handsome. The streets are thronged with people awaiting the starting of the procession, in which about 6000 men will march. At sunrise thirteen guns were fired from each of the five military stations located in San Francisco bay. During the day a gun will be fired every half hour until sunset when a grand national salute of thirty-eight guns will be fired.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the procession started from the corner of Market and California streets and followed the route previously announced to Mechanics pavilion, where the literary exercises of the day were held. The pavilion is heavily and handsomely draped, and presents the appearance of a huge mausoleum. Six thousand yards of cloth were consumed in draping the building. Every available vehicle was called into use and held its load of citizens to view the parade, at twenty five cents for reserved seats. The exercises began with a 'Voluntary' by the band, then followed Rev Robert Mackenzie, hymn, scriptural reading, hymn, scriptural reading, prayer by Rev T. K. Noble, hymn, long and eloquent address by Rev Bishop J. H. Fowler, orator of the day, requiem anthem, and closing benediction by Rabbi Elkan Cohn.

AT BUTTE CITY

BUTTE, M. T., Aug 8.—The honors to the dead hero in the great mining camp of the West were most fittingly paid. Business was entirely suspended. Even the gambling houses were closed, the first time their doors have been closed in the history of this prosperous camp. The parade was the largest in the history of Montana. Fully 3,000 men were in line, including the military, the civic societies and representatives of the local and territorial governments. All the mines and smelters suspended operations, and fully 10,000 spectators lined the streets. The demonstration of respect was under the auspices of Lincoln Post No 2, Grand Army of the Republic. They turned out over 200 strong, under Charles S. Warren, post commander. Every state was represented in this column of veterans. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev C. C. Fross of the army of the James, an old army friend of the dead general. To-night at sundown thirty-eight minute guns are being fired.

AT SPRAGUE

SPRAGUE, W. T., Aug 8.—Sprague to-day paid proper respect to the memory of the deceased great captain. Business houses were universally draped in mourning at an early hour, and business has suspended. The railroad company's employees, excepting those absolutely engaged in the running of trains, were given a holiday, and in the entire place all things are quiet. Memorial services were held at the opera house, which was completely filled, and eloquent orations were delivered by Rev. J. W. Hill and Hon. W. H. Smallwood. Sprague has not failed to show her sorrow over the death of Grant in a fitting manner.

AT COLFAX

COLFAX, W. T., Aug 8.—Memorial services were held in the city hall. Every business house with one exception was closed during the services. The hall was neatly draped and the Grand Army stacked their arms in the hall. A number of eloquent speakers addressed the meeting. A general feeling of sympathy for the honored dead prevailed.

AT HELENA

HELENA, M. T., Aug 8.—Grant memorial services at the opera house, were attended by a great crowd of citizens and veterans. Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., paraded full ranks and marched to the hall. Addresses were made by Maj Martin Maginnis, Delegate Toole, Arthur J. Craven and Senators Ben Harrison of Indiana and Jones, of Arkansas.

AT ASTORIA

ASTORIA, Aug 8.—Memorial services were observed here to-day. A large procession with a band, proceeded to the opera house, where the Grand Army ritual was read and addresses made by various speakers, together with appropriate music by the Astoria band. All business houses were closed during the time of the services.

AT WALLA WALLA

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Aug 8.—Grant memorial day was observed here, all business being suspended from 1 to 4. The Grand Army, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Workmen and Grant rifle company formed in a procession to the Baker school grounds, where appropriate ceremonies were observed.

POLITICAL EXPRESSION

New York Sun: After all, the national democratic guillotine seems to work with a great deal of regularity and efficiency. We may be happy yet.

Minneapolis Tribune: We venture the prediction that Chicago will have a magnificent monument to Gen. Grant before New York has settled upon a site for one.

Boston Herald, (Mugwump): The substitution of democrats who will run the public offices for party advantage for republicans who have done the same thing is not reform.

Indianapolis Times: Gen. Grant's greatness was always in him, and if he had died without becoming famous it would simply have been another proof that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men."

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: In Ohio the question is to be determined whether the senate is to be handed over to the democrats that they may have the law-making power and reorganize the supreme court for confederate purposes.

Philadelphia Press: A democratic administration has managed to drive into bankruptcy the largest shipbuilder in the United States and to turn over to foreign vessels every ocean mail carried under the United States flag.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: There are persons still troubled because, as they put it, Gen Grant's grave is not to be in national soil. If there is any part of this country that is not national soil it should be subjected to some use or process to make it so.

Boston Herald: As a military man in the presidency, Jackson was the most successful in establishing himself as a power. Yet it is the opinion of at least half the nation to-day that Grant did really more patriotic service in subordinating his military traits than Jackson did in asserting them in his own character. Grant could conquer himself. Jackson never even thought of making the effort to do this.

New York Times: There is little use in arguing on economic ground with those who maintain that all indulgence in stimulants, however mild and with whatever moderation, is injurious, but if we condemn the production and sale of anything because it is unnecessary or might be dispensed with, we are on the way to arguing out of existence the bulk of the industries and traffic by which men live, and showing that the greater part of the money spent is wasted.

Grant's Greatest Victory

General Howard, at Omaha.

Infirmities our heroic leader had, but he knew them, he overcame them. I saw evidences of that victory often and am not mistaken. It would be utter folly for a young man to yield to drink and excuse himself by the example of a great man. Oh, what a struggle, stronger than that with Lee, Johnston and Pemberton, yet thank God, he conquered. Few public men of to-day have become more abstemious than he was the later years of his life.

EULOGY BY BLAINE.

The Maine Statesman Pays an Eloquent Tribute to Grant.

EULOGY BY GENERAL BUTLER

Memorial Services Held in all the Principal Cities of the Union—Federals and Confederates March Side by Side

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug 8.—Appropriate Grant memorial services were held here to-day. At the exercises held in the Granite church this afternoon the following eulogy was delivered by Hon James G. Blaine:

Public sensibility and personal sorrow over the death of Gen Grant are not confined to one continent. A profound admiration for his great qualities and still more profound gratitude for his great services have touched the hearts of the people with true sympathy, increased even to tender emotions by the agony of his closing days and the undoubted heroism with which he morally conquered a last cruel fate. The world in its hero worship is discriminating and practical if not indeed, selfish. Eminent qualities and rare achievements do not always insure lasting fame. A brilliant orator enchains his hearers with inspired and inspiring gifts, but if his speech be not successfully used to some popular recollection his only reward will be in the pitiful applause of his forgotten audience. A victorious general in the war of mere ambition, receives the cheers of the multitude and the ceremonial honors of his government but if he brings no boon to his country his fame will find no abiding place in the centuries that follow. The hero for the ages is he who has been chief and foremost in contributing to the moral and material progress to the grandeur and glory of the succeeding generation. Washington secured the freedom of the colonies, and founded a new nation. Lincoln was the prophet who warned the people of the evils that were undermining our free government, and the statesman who was called to the leadership in the work of their extirpation. Grant was a soldier who, by victory in the field, gave vitality and force to the policies and philantropic measures which Lincoln defined in the cabinet for the regeneration and security of the republic.

HIS NAME SHALL ENDURE.

As long as the American Union shall abide, with its blessings of law and liberty, Grant's name shall be remembered with honor, as long as the slavery of human beings is abhorred and the freedom of men assured, Grant shall be recalled with gratitude and in the cycles of the future the story of Lincoln's life can never be told without associating Grant in the enduring splendor of his own great name.

Gen Grant's military supremacy was honestly earned, without factious praise and without extraneous help. He had no influence to earn his promotion, except such as was attracted by his own achievements. He had no potential friends, except those whom his victories won to his support. He rose more rapidly than any military leader in history—from the command of a single regiment to the supreme direction of a million of men, divided into many great armies, and operating over an area as large as the empires of Germany and Austria combined. He exhibited extraordinary qualities in the field. Bravery among American officers is a rule which has happily had few exceptions, but as an eminent general said, Grant possessed a quality above bravery. He had insensibility to danger, was apparently unconscious of fear, but besides that he possessed evenness of judgment to be depended upon in sunshine and storm. Napoleon said the rarest attribute among generals is 2 o'clock in the morning courage. "I mean," he added, unprepared courage—that which is necessary on unexpected occasions, and which, in spite of the most unforeseen events, leaves full freedom of judgment and promptness of decision." No better description could be given of the type of courage which distinguished Gen Grant. His constant readiness to fight was another quality which, according to the same great authority, established his right as commander. "Generals," said the exile at St. Helena, "are rarely found eager to give battle. They choose their positions, consider their combinations and their indecision begins. Nothing," added this greatest warrior of modern times, "is so difficult as to decide." Gen Grant in his services in the field never once exhibited indecision, and it was this quality that gave him his crowning characteristic as a military leader. He inspired his men with a sense of their invincibility, and they were thenceforward invincible.

AS PRESIDENT

The career of Gen Grant, when he passed from military to civil administration, is marked by his strong qualities. His presidency of eight years is filled with events of magnitude in which, if his judgment was sometimes questioned, his patriotism was always conceded. He entered upon his office, after the angry disturbances caused by the singular conduct of Lincoln's successor, and quietly enforced a policy which had been for four years a cause of embittered disputation. His election to the presidency proved, in one important aspect, a landmark in the history of the country. For nearly fifty years preceding that event there had been few presidential elections in which the fate of the Union had not in some degree been agitated either by threats of political malcontents or in the apprehensions of timid patriots. The Union was saved by the victory of an army commanded by Gen Grant. No menace of its destruction has ever been heard since Gen. Grant's victory.

Before the people death always holds a flag of truce over its own. Under that flag friend and foe sit peacefully together. Passions are stilled, benevolence is restored, wrongs are repaired, justice is done. It is impossible that a career so long, so prominent, so positive as that of Gen Grant should not have provoked strife and engendered enmity. For more than twenty years, from the death of Lincoln to the close of his own life, Gen Grant was the most conspicuous man in America—one to whom leaders looked for leadership, upon whom partisans built their hopes of victory, to whom personal friends by the tens of thousands offered their devotions. It was according to human nature that counter movements should ensue, that Gen. Grant's primacy should be challenged, that his party should be resisted, that his devoted friends should be confronted by jealous men in his own ranks, and by bitter enemies in the ranks of his opponents, but all these resentments are buried in the grave which to-day receives his remains. The contention respecting his rank as commander ceases, and Unionists and Confederates alike testify to his powers in battle and his magnanimity in peace. The controversy of his civil administration closes, as democrats and republicans unite in pronouncing him to have been in every act and every aspiration an American patriot.

The other speakers were the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Hon J. Manchester Haynes and Gen. Luther Stephenson, Jr. The church was filled to overflowing.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT

Coroner O'Donnell Persists in Creating a Scene in the Procession

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 8.—At 11 past 7 o'clock this morning, corresponding to 57 minutes past 10, New York time, the bells of the fire department began to ring and rang sixty three times at intervals of one minute between each stroke. The great bell in the pavilion was also rung and some of the church bells also tolled. The first bell indicated the commencement of the funeral march from City Hall, New York, to Riverside park. The arrival of the remains at the grave and the deposit therein were announced by six bells, a bell for each letter in the words, "At Rest." At precisely 2 o'clock this afternoon the fire bells tolled six times, announcing that the body of Grant had been laid in the tomb.

When the last division of the grand procession reached the Grand hotel Coroner O'Donnell who had watched the cavalcade from his carriage for over an hour, attempted to drive into line and take his place at the head of a division. His attempt was greeted with a shout of approval from the small boys on the streets. The carriages at the head of the procession, however, refused to give way. Marshal Hatch observed the disturbance, and rode up, ordering O'Donnell to get out of the way. The coroner refused, and loud words ensued. A great crowd began to gather, and hoodlum boys, with shouts of "Get in, doctor!" attempted to force O'Donnell into line. Marshal

Hatch seized the coroner's horse and backed his carriage out of the way.

A crowd of 2000 people had assembled by this time, and the procession had great difficulty in passing. O'Donnell finally ceased resisting, as police came up, and finally, when the end of the division came up, he quickly took his place at the extreme end.

The affair created great excitement for a time. The wild and untamed O'Donnell, whose boasts have been regarded as the idle vaporings of a diseased mind, now has given substantial evidence of his intention to stir up riot and bloodshed in San Francisco. To-day he announced the arrival of 500 muskets, purchased in Baltimore by him, individually, to be placed in the hands of his henchmen. These arms will be at once removed to Irish-American hall, where on Thursday evening next they will be distributed to members of an organization which he calls the Central anti-Coolie league, and of which he is the chief. He says it is the initial step toward arming all anti-coolie leagues in the state, which he says number thousands of members. Within two months, according to O'Donnell, there will be an uprising in this city, "such as was never equaled," and there is little doubt that there would be if his courage were equal to his wish.

IN THE SOUTH

AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 8.—Memorial ceremonies were begun at sunrise by firing a national salute by the Warren light artillery from courthouse hill, after which half hour guns were firing the entire day. The east side of the courthouse square having been selected for the ceremonies, a large platform was erected there for ladies, officers and orators. The stand was handsomely and appropriately draped with flags and mourning emblems. The heat was so intense that many citizens repaired directly to courthouse hill, instead of joining the procession. Troops and civic organizations formed on Washington street, between 4 and 5 in the evening, and marched to the grounds. After arriving there prayers were offered, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the people of Vicksburg and Warren county, Mississippi, residing at the scene of Gen. Grant's greatest triumphs, that we recognize in his death the loss to the republic of the most illustrious citizen, ever inspired by a fervid love for his country. His greatness in war was fitly crowned by his magnanimity. His fame will be co-equal with the glory of the American union which his genius contributed to preserve and to which our happiness and prosperity are bound. The closing scenes of his life touched the hearts of all men and in common with the patriotic citizens of America we lament his death and do homage to his memory.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Hons. R. V. Booth, L. Marshall Miller, Judge H. F. Sumrall and Mayor L. W. Magruder. After benediction the large concourse slowly departed, and at sunset thirty-eight guns were fired, which closed the day's ceremonies.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—The cotton, produce, sugar and other commercial exchanges, and public buildings were closed to-day, and but little business was transacted. At the barracks at Chalmette orders were read to the troops, and half-hour guns and salutes fired. By order of the governor of Louisiana, the State National Guard fired salutes and half-hour guns during the day, and flags on the armories were placed at half mast. Memorial exercises were held this afternoon at Washington Artillery barracks, under the leadership of various posts of the G. A. R., assisted by the associations of the Army of Tennessee, and the Army of Northern Virginia, Continental Guards, Washington and Louisiana Field Artillery and other military and civic organizations. There were present the governor, state and city officials and a large number of citizens. The solemn memorial services of the G. A. R. were carried out, and addresses delivered by Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin and Rev. Dr. Markham. During the progress of the ceremonies the fire alarm bells were tolled. Dispatches from all southern cities show similar observances.

AT CHATANOOGA.

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Many business blocks were bountifully and beautifully draped in mourning to-day. Early in the morning the tolling of bells commenced. At 10 o'clock business was entirely suspended. A procession passed through principal streets headed by two local militia companies, followed by a post of the G. A. R., each member accompanied by an ex-Confederate soldier. Following them came a long line of colored people, and following them was the whole fire department, with all the machines heavily draped. Exercises were held at the new Methodist church. The orators were Rev. T. C. Warner, ex-Confederate chaplain, Maj. Charles D. McGuffey, ex-Confederate officer, Hon. D. M. Key, ex-Confederate officer and postmaster-general during President Hayes' administration and Rev. J. W. Bachman, ex-Confederate chaplain. The church was unable to afford room for the crowds, and the streets about the edifice were crowded with men, women and children. Colored people are holding special services in one of their churches.

AT DALLAS.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 8.—Memorial services were held to-day. There was a parade by religious societies and an oration by Gen. Lewis, of the Confederate army. During the solemn parade great indignation was caused by the act of a brick contractor named Johnson, who cast the American flag in the street. The flag was hoisted on the unfinished wall of a new building, by the permission of the chief contractor, but without the knowledge of Johnson. The latter espied the flag at about the time the procession started, and went up and tore it down. Confederate and Federal veterans hastened to the scene, and quickly restored the flag to its place. After their departure Johnson again tore the flag down and hurled it into the street. Veterans, hearing of the second outrage, repaired to the scene and were with difficulty prevented from doing serious harm to Johnson. They put back the flag, and it still floats. Johnson was not in the Confederate service. He is foreign born, having arrived in this country since the close of the war.

AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—But little business was done in this city to-day, many houses remaining closed all day. All public buildings, state and federal and banks were closed. The Richmond howitzer at sunrise opended the day by firing guns on Capitol square, and this was continued until sunset, at intervals of thirty minutes. At 1 o'clock they fired sixty four half minute guns—one gun for each year of Gen. Grant's life. Phil Kearney Post, Grand Army of the Republic, proceeded to the Capitol grounds, and while sixty four guns were being fired stood at parade rest, with heads uncovered. Commander Hon. Edgar Allen then delivered an eloquent address, eulogistic of Gen. Grant, and read the impressive service of the G. A. R.

AT RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—Public buildings here were draped in mourning to-day. The federal buildings and the court house bear long lines of crape entwined with national flags. The state house and city hall flags are at half mast. On the principal streets the lamp posts are wrapped with national flags and crape. The bells of the city hall and court house tolled all day. Great respect for the illustrious dead is manifested here and at other points in the state. Newspapers speak in the highest terms of the dead general.

AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—The church and fire bells are tolling in honor of Gen. Grant's funeral. The colored men are parading the streets, and services have been held at the capitol. Mayor Hillyer is delivering an address, and appropriate resolutions are being adopted. The legislature adjourned in honor of the occasion. At the Big Bethel colored church services were held, Bishop Turner speaking. Flags are at half-mast on all buildings, and business houses and hotels and other houses are draped appropriately.

AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 8.—In commemoration of the interment of the body of Gen. Grant, citizens met in the opera house this evening, among whom were several who delivered orations commendatory of the life and services of the general. Ex-Confederates as well as Union soldiers spoke well of the old hero. A salute was fired at noon. The state and custom houses are draped in mourning, and all business houses are closed in honor of the occasion.

AT KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—People from all parts of East Tennessee attended the Grant memorial services at Knoxville to-day, and the procession to the national cemetery was a long one. Ex-Confederates marched side by side with ex-Federal soldiers. One address was delivered by Col. J. M. Thornburg, ex-Federal, and another by Rev. P. W. Bays, ex-Confederate.

AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Memorial services were held in the colored churches to-day, and bells were tolled during the march of the procession. Flags were at half mast, and half hour guns were fired from sunrise to sunset by colored artillery.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Bells on the city hall were tolled during the progress of the funeral of Gen. Grant. This evening memorial services will be held, at which addresses will be delivered by several federal and ex-confederate officers.

AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Flags were displayed here on all public and many private buildings to-day in honor of Gen. Grant. The first brigade of the National guards (colored) paraded the principal streets with full ranks. Memorial services were held in three of the colored churches.

AT LYNCHBURG.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 8.—All the city offices, banks and many business houses are closed to-day, in respect to the memory of Gen. Grant. Bells have been tolling since 9 o'clock. There were no other demonstrations.

AT PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 8.—Business was suspended, flags at half mast, and bells were tolled from noon till 2 P. M., in honor of Gen. Grant.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The procession here to-day in honor of the obsequies of Gen. Grant was very large and imposing, and was witnessed by such multitudes of people that the business streets of the city were practically impassable from before 10 until afternoon. The government, county, city and other buildings in all parts of Chicago were heavily draped in mourning decorations, this character being particularly noticeable along the line of march of the procession on the lake front. Guns were fired at intervals during the parade. Business is entirely suspended, and so general seemed the respect for the memory of the general that very few people, even among the laboring classes, took advantage of the holiday to visit the parks or enjoy any kind of excursions. A heavy shower, lasting half an hour during the parade, was the only circumstance that occurred to mar the success of the observance, and that had a very small effect on the order of march.

Reports are being received indicating that throughout the west and northwest, in the principal towns and cities, programmes similar to the one here were carried out. Business everywhere seemed to have been abandoned for the entire day.

GEN. BUTLER'S TRIBUTE.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 8.—Memorial services were held here to-day. The eulogy was pronounced by Gen. B. F. Butler. He began with the quotation, "We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him," and proceeded to say there was no need to praise a soldier who performed with fidelity, unflinching courage and determination, every measure of success, every duty imposed on him, with patriotism never doubted. He proceeded to sketch the wars of his country, and how their leading generals had been honored by the presidency of the United States. He denied that Grant harbored a thought of so-called "Cæsarism." He referred to the charges against his second administration as groundless, and warmly vouched for his sterling integrity and honor throughout his financial troubles in Wall street, and closed with an estimate of him as a soldier, stating the plan which he formulated for putting down the rebellion. This plan, Gen. Butler said, Gen. Grant communicated to him. It was continually to attack the opposing forces. He expected to lose more men than the other side, but the North could afford to do so, and he believed that in the end his course would cost less blood and treasure than a less relentless one. This Gen. Butler characterized as military genius.

REMARKS FROM THE PULPITS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The members of the Grant family remained in their rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel all day, and received no visitors. They will return to Mt. McGregor probably to-morrow or Tuesday.

Several clergymen spoke from their pulpits on Gen. Grant to-day. An audience of over 5,000 people filled the amphitheatre at the Manhattan Beach hotel this afternoon and listened with evident interest to a beautiful biography of Gen. Grant, delivered by Rev. Robert Laird Collier. During the address, which lasted nearly one hour and a half, the vast audience several times broke into bursts of applause which even the reverend gentleman could not restrain. Gilmore's band played a selection of sacred music, including the "Dead March in Saul," and Rossini's march "Finnebre." Madame Clementine Studwell sang "There are Green Hills Not Far Away." A marked feature of the service was the vast audience rising to their feet and singing, with great effect, "Nearer my God to Thee." The services closed with a benediction, after which the audience slowly departed.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The tolling of bells in this city announced the starting of the procession bearing Gen. Grant to his tomb in New York. Public business was entirely suspended. The banks were also closed, but business houses generally remained open. A majority of the government officials were in attendance at the obsequies, and only watchmen behind the barred doors were visible at the department buildings. The chimes at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, where Gen. Grant worshiped while president, were rung between 12 and 1 o'clock. The pew occupied by him is draped with the American flag and mourning emblems.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—A monster parade, in which all the military organizations and many civic societies of the city participated, was the leading event in the morning. This afternoon a great meeting was held in Monumental park, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Bates of the Episcopal church, Congressman Foran, and Rev. Dr. Muller of the Methodist church. The city was profusely decorated, and business was generally suspended throughout the day. This evening the Old Soldiers and Sailors held a meeting at the People's tabernacle, which was attended by 5000 people.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—There was a general suspension of business in this city to-day. As the last stroke of 10 o'clock sounded from the dome of Independence hall the tolling of the funeral strokes began, and continued in monotones at brief intervals until the hour of noon. The bells on the other public buildings, and in the belfries of churches joined in the dirge, and there was scarcely a quarter of the city that was not reminded of the ceremony in progress in New York.

AT DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—There was a general suspension of business here to-day. The procession of G. A. R., state troops and civic societies was the largest and most imposing in the history of the state. During the march bells were tolled and minute guns were fired. Memorial services were held in the capitol grounds in the presence of a vast throng. Advices from the interior show that the day was generally observed throughout the state.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Business was partially suspended here to-day. The fire bells tolled all day and salutes were fired at intervals. To-night memorial services were held at Music hall, which was tested to its fullest capacity. At this meeting ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes, ex-governor of Ohio delivered an oration. Dispatches from towns all over the state indicate a general observance of the day.

AT GRANT'S BIRTHPLACE.

PT. PLEASANT, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A large number of visitors took part in memorial services this afternoon. An oration was delivered by Col. S. A. Whitfield, postmaster, of Cincinnati. Services were conducted outside the house in which Gen. Grant was born.

AT CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The gates of the Chautauqua Circle were thrown open to Grand Army veterans this afternoon, and an immense audience listened to a tribute to Gen. Grant by Judge Albion W. Tourgee.

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 8.—At the Grant memorial services in this city to-day 11,000 people participated. The principal oration was delivered by Stephen A. Douglas, Jr.

ABROAD.

AT MEXICO.

MEXICO (via Galveston), Aug. 8.—American residents here held memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant, at the Methodist church to-day. Rev. John W. Butler presided, and was assisted by all American clergymen in the city. An eloquent eulogy was pronounced by United States Minister Jackson. Among the many distinguished Mexicans present were President Diaz, members of his cabinet and a number of army officers, wearing bands of crape on their arms and the diplomatic corps. Music was furnished by the famous Zapadores' military band. The number of persons who desired to show respect and sympathy was so large that the church could not contain all those who endeavored to obtain admission.

IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in the American chapel to-day. Many French officials and representatives of foreign powers attended the ceremony. All members of the American legation were present, as were those of the consulate. Many members of the American colony were in attendance. During the services a message from President Cleveland was read.

IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The American legation and offices of the American consul-general are closed to-day, out of respect to the memory of Gen. Grant. The American Exchange building is draped in black and Americans generally are observing the day.

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Dr. Henley's Celery
Beef and Iron cures dyspepsia and neuralgia.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two Brisk Blazes at Alkali and Walla Walla.

OTHER PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Disastrous Floods in China and Japan—A Speedy Settlement of the Afghan Dispute Indicated—Events in the Old World

ALKALI, Aug. 8.—Fire broke out here at 10 P. M., last evening, in a building occupied by a lottery racket. The loss is about $10,000. Linder's saloon, Hendricks' butcher shop, a building owned by J. Servis, and W. A. Ridley's general merchandise store were totally destroyed. There is only a small insurance on Ridley's stock. The greater part of the stock was saved. Much credit is due Robinson's circus. Without their help it is probable that Keeney's saloon, Graham's saloon, Heppner & Blockman's general merchandise store, and the Gilman hotel would have been destroyed. This is the first fire in the town of Alkali. One of Robinson's circus employes was nearly killed while working at the fire, by an ax flying off the handle and crushing his skull.

BIG FIRE AT WALLA WALLA.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by an Incendiary.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 8.—Fire, the work of an incendiary, broke out near the Petaluma house at 10:30 P. M., owned by H. E. Holmes, which was totally destroyed; insured. Whitman & Lacy's brick, used as the Delmonico hotel, was completely gutted, insured for $9000. Other buildings, three adjoining, owned by John Louga, were also destroyed. The fire is still burning, but all danger is past. Total loss, $30,000.

CALIFORNIA.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer City of Rio Janeiro, with Hong Kong dates to July 11 and Yokohama to July 21st, arrived this morning. The China overland mail of July says a calamitous flood, which began its work of destruction June 19, devastated a part of the province of Canton, causing the death of 10,000 people, engulfing whole villages, nearly ruining the rice and silk crops, destroying an immense amount of property, and reducing a vast number of people to poverty and starvation. The flood was caused by the bursting of an embankment at Tam Kong, fourteen miles from Canton city, which was rapidly followed by breaks in other places within eighty miles of Canton, putting a large area of country under water, including Canton.

CONCERNING TEA SHIPMENTS.

The ship Harmonia arrived in this port July 31, thirty-seven days from Yokohama. Her voyage is of particular interest, on account of its demonstrating the relative value of San Francisco and Tacoma as points of shipment for goods in transit for the East. The ship Isabella was in Yokohama, loaded with tea, when the Harmonia began to load, yet the latter's cargo, consisting of 31,000 packages, was in Chicago before the Isabella had reached Tacoma. The Northern Pacific railroad will evidently have to find a more southerly terminus.

KILLED EACH OTHER.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 8.—A shooting affair took place in Kohne's saloon on J street, about 4 o'clock this morning, between Barney Palm and Joe McIsaacs, over a woman. Both shot at the same time, the bullets striking just above the heart of each. Seven shots were exchanged. Both men are dead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Aug. 7.—The coroner's jury summoned to inquire into the causes of the late collision, censure the R. P. Rithet, which ran into and sunk the Enterprise.

Captain Passmore, who was shot and stabbed by a sailor, will, it is thought, recover.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE.

A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT INDICATED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Post* says: The latest dispatches received at the foreign office from M. Demers are so pacific in tone as to indicate a speedy and peaceful settlement of the Afghan frontier question.

The *Overland Mail's* Tientsin correspondent announces that Russia has concluded a treaty with Corea, whereby the former assumes a protectorate over the latter.

Inundations in the neighborhood of Osaka, Japan in the early part of July, caused the loss of many lives and damage to property amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

Among the passengers to-day by the Rio Janeiro from Yokohama were Capt. Maury, officers and crew of the steamer City of Tokio, which went ashore near Yokohama recently and became a total loss. John A. Bingham, late U. S. Minister to Japan, wife and two children.

ENGLAND.

THE DILKE SCANDAL.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The petition in the divorce proceedings instituted by Donald Crawford against his wife, and in which Sir Charles Dilke is held as co-respondent, was filed on Wednesday. Dilke has retained ex-Attorney-General James to defend him. Mr. Crawford is a barrister and many years older than his wife. Mrs. Crawford is but twenty years of age.

YOUNG GLADSTONE'S ASSERTION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Herbert Spencer, son of the ex-premier, in his assertion that an alliance had been made between the conservatives and Parnellites, hinted that Baron Stoswald of Nostell, Mr. Rowland Winn, was promoted to the house of lords in return for his service in arranging the contract between the two parties.

GLADSTONE SAILS FOR NORWAY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Gladstone sailed from Greenhithe for Norway this afternoon. Many friends saw him off.

FRANCE.

AN UNPLEASANT COUNTRY.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Matin* says that persons entering the service of the Congo state are obliged to sign an agreement to maintain strict silence regarding the state of affairs in that country. The hostility of the natives prevents stores from reaching their destination, the climate is deadly, and there is only one doctor in a territory 300 by 600 miles in extent.

IRELAND.

A REWARD OFFERED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—A reward of £500 has been offered for the capture of Robert Farquharson, the absconding manager of the Dublin branch of the suspended Munster bank.

LOYAL IRISH LEGION.

BELFAST, Aug. 8.—The Marquis of Hamilton has inaugurated an organization known as the Loyal Irish Legion.

ACCIDENTS.

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 8.—Fire occurred in the Webster block, a five story building, last night. It was thought at first that two lives were lost, those of a woman and a child. It is now known that the casualties numbered seven. The bodies exhumed are those of Mrs. Philomene Case, widow, and her two children, aged 12 and 9. Mrs. Justin Parent and two daughters aged 2 years and 2 months, and Thomas O'Brien, aged 18 months. Two women, Annie O'Brien and Lizzie Burns, are undergoing terrible suffering, but will probably recover. This is believed to complete the list of casualties. The block was a veritable death trap. The financial loss is about $15,000.

DISASTROUS TRAIN ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—A passenger train on the Cincinnati & Eastern railroad, which left here at 10 o'clock this morning, fell through a trestle over Nine Mile creek, about twenty miles from the city, with fatal results. The distance to the creek was forty feet. The entire train, consisting of the engine, one passenger coach and two coal cars crashed down. Mrs. Donaldson, wife of the master mechanic, was killed outright, and her two children dangerously hurt. Conductor Dunham had an arm and two ribs broken. Harry Moore, of New Richmond, and J. Sutton of Batavia, sustained grave injuries, and nine other passengers were seriously hurt.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A BIG HOTEL DESTROYED.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—Midnight—A dispatch to the associated press from Las Vegas, N. M., says the Montezuma hotel, at Las Vegas hot springs caught fire from the kitchen basement at 10:30 to-night, and burned nearly to the ground in an hour. The loss will exceed $200,000. A telephone dispatch reports that eight eastern guests perished in the flames. The hotel was owned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and was opened in April last. The company's hotel on the same site burned eighteen months ago.

12:45 A. M.—The fire was of incendiary origin and broke out in the fourth story attic near the main tower, in the servants' quarters. Seventy five guests were in the house, and it is not be definitely learned to-night whether all escaped or not. The building burned like tinder, and the heat was so great that no baggage or furniture was saved. Special trains have taken up both the Las Vegas fire companies. The loss will be nearly $250,000.

SPORTING NOTES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—Weather fine; track fast. Three quarters mile, maiden 3-year-olds, Sapphire won, Gaydeth second, Roger Eastman third; time, 1:17½.

Five furlongs, 2 year olds, Kirman won, McCarthy's Las second, Georgie H. third; time, 1:03½.

Mile and 500 yards, Rapido won, Kostinsko second, Favor third; time, 2:14½.

Mile, Rosiere won, Charlie Marks second, Banana third; time, 1:45.

Steeple chase, about two and a quarter miles, Quebec won, Major Pickett second, Capt. Curry third; time, 3:29.

Trouble stakes, handicap steeple chase, about two and a quarter miles. Starters Abraham, Quebec, Major Pickett, Captain Curry, Bourke, Cochran and Driftwood. Quebec won by a length, Major Pickett second, Captain Curry third; time, 4:29.

AT OLYMPIA AND TACOMA.

Appropriate Exercises Held in Respect to the Memory of General Grant.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 8.—About 9 o'clock this morning the notes of the bugle betokened the gathering of the military companies for the purpose of participating in the closing obsequies to the memory of Gen. Grant. At 10 A. M. the Washington cadets, escorted by the Olympia Cornet band, proceeded to the armory of the Capitol guard, where they were received with a military salute, and both companies then marched to the place of rendezvous where they were soon after joined by the members of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R. and old soldiers and Sailors of the war. This being the first occasion on which the Capitol guard appeared in their handsome new uniform, their appearance on the street caused quite a commotion. The cadets, as usual, looked neat and soldier like and bore themselves like veterans. The members of the Grand Army post were uniformed throughout, wearing their memorial badges, and the officers with side arms with a knot of crape on the sword hilt. The military companies were under arms and made a most creditable appearance on the streets. Precisely at the time appointed the procession under the direction of Grand Marshal R. G. O'Brien, began to move in the following order:

Grand Marshal
and
Capitol Guard
George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.
Washington Cadets
Mayor City Council Federal Officials and Citizens on foot

And after marching through the principal streets to the solemn strains of a funeral march, the procession entered Columbia hall, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. As soon as the audience was seated the usual memorial services of the Grand Army took place under the direction of Post Commander Rogers. The music by the choir consisted of the "De Profundis," "Ye Winged Winds," and "Nearer My God, to Thee" and added much to the occasion. Appropriate addresses were delivered by ex-Governor W. A. Newell, and his excellency Governor W. C. Squire, the latter having just returned from a trip to Chehalis for the purpose of participating in the services. After the ceremonies were closed the speakers were escorted to their homes and the military companies to their armories, and thus the services were ended. During the day all the business houses and public offices were closed, and the city assumed an unusually quiet appearance, quite in keeping with the purpose for which the day had been set apart.

At the conclusion of Governor Squire's address, his honor Mayor Phillips read the following set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:—

General U. S. Grant died at Mt. McGregor, New York, on the morning of July 23, 1885. The foremost man of the nation has passed away.

On Fame's eternal camping ground his silent tent is spread.

And in common with the fellow countrymen [illegible] all the nations of the earth we are here to-day to manifest in some degree our affection, esteem and love for the same patriot, great soldier, wise statesman, loyal citizen [illegible] during life.

As a tribute to him [illegible] honor be it resolved by the [illegible] of Olympia and of Thurston county, Washington territory:

That in the death of Gen. Grant America has lost one whose [illegible] greatest captain [illegible] conflict magnanimous in victory.

That as soldier and civilian, general and statesman, his fame and conspicuous services [illegible] stamped upon the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen, to remain until time shall be no more.

That his transparent character, the modesty, purity and unselfishness of his life will be remembered by generations who are yet unborn.

That to his wife, children and those near to him by the ties of kindred we extend our appreciative and affectionate sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

That a copy of these resolutions be presented for transmission to Geo. H. Thomas post No. 5, G. A. R., of this city, under whose auspices these memorial services have been held.

INCIDENTS.

Both the speakers were intimately acquainted with Gen. Grant, and touched very feelingly upon their former acquaintanceship with the deceased.

The gavel used on the occasion was presented to the post by Maj. J. R. Hayden, and was constructed from a piece of wood composing the famous Andersonville stockade.

The members of the O. S. C. appeared in the procession wearing badges trimmed with crape.

The music of the band and the singing of the quartette to-day was excellent and was highly complimented.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, Aug. 8.—In accordance with previous announcement, services in honor of Gen. Grant were held at the large pavilion erected on A street north of The Tacoma for this occasion, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At 1:30 the procession formed on Pacific avenue, fronting on Ninth street. It consisted of the marshal of the day and aids, Tacoma Cornet band, hearse drawn by four white horses and escorted by a guard of honor from the Grand Army of the Republic and Tacoma guards, county and city officials in carriages, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, fire department and other civic societies in uniform and citizens. The line of march was up Ninth street to Railroad, down Railroad to Fifteenth, down Fifteenth to Pacific avenue, up the avenue to Ninth, down Ninth to A, and thence to the pavilion. Before the arrival of the procession a large audience had assembled at the pavilion. Seated upon the platform were Gen. Sprague president of the day, Hon. Theodore C. Sears, orator, Bishop Paddock, Rev. J. A. Banfield, Mrs. Louise H. Smith, Prof. Rolfe, Hon. Elwood Evans and many other distinguished citizens. Music for the occasion was furnished by a select choir and the Tacoma orchestra, and was very appropriate and well rendered. The exercises were opened by prayer offered by Bishop Paddock. In a short address Gen. Sprague reminded the audience of the solemnity of the occasion, the sorrow of this and all civilized nations over the death of our famous general and ex-president, and the propriety of all communities uniting in doing honor to his memory. Mrs. Smith recited in a wonderfully clear and strong voice the poem, "Our Hero who died for our country." Mr. Sears was then introduced and delivered the funeral oration. Reviewing briefly the circumstances of Gen. Grant's last sickness and death, the speaker set forth at length the events which called forth the abilities peculiar to the hero from the lowly sphere in which his early life was spent, the modesty and earnestness with which he began his career in the rebellion, the success which he won, despite the opposition of associates and the bitter criticism that followed his first efforts, his great ability as a commander and strategist, his brilliant campaign, which terminated the war, the reasons for his election as president, and closed with an eloquent tribute of praise for the personal integrity and virtue of the man in all spheres. Mr. Sears having been a personal friend of the general, (he was one of the famous 306 who stood by the name of Grant in the memorable convention of 1880) spoke with much feeling and great earnestness. His address, though over an hour long, was listened to with close attention by the large audience who were crowded on the uncomfortable seats in the pavilion, and contained much interesting and instructive thought. The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. J. A. Banfield and music by the band.

A number of people from the surrounding country and neighboring towns were in attendance upon the exercises. The places of business were closed during the afternoon and public buildings were appropriately draped.

DUST TO DUST.

Earth to earth and dust to dust!
Here the evil and the just
Here the youthful and the old
Here the fearful and the bold
Here the matron and the maid
In one silent bed are laid
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering
Here the sword and sceptre rust
Earth to earth and dust to dust!

The Great Tonic and Nervine
Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will brace your nerves and make you strong.

LATEST DISPATCHES

Circular to Stockholders of the Northern Pacific.

THE FIRE AT LAS VEGAS SPRINGS

Death of an Aged Judge and Mason—The Sir Charles Dilke Scandal in London—A Young Girl Spirited Away, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Circulars have been issued to holders of Northern Pacific stock, which state: "For the past year the subject of leasing the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's railroads and steamboats has been more or less agitated. No final action has yet been taken by the Northern Pacific Board, but persistent efforts are being made by many to have the Northern Pacific Railroad company lease the Oregon Railway & Navigation system for a long period of years. This system embraces a large amount invested in steamship bottoms, therefore there is some doubt in the minds of many of us of our being able to manage successfully our Oregon Railway & Navigation enterprise on the present terms proposed. Should the scheme progress toward consummation of the lease it will doubtless be necessary to bring the subject before the stockholders for confirmation. You will understand that there will not only be a large amount of fixed charges to be paid, in the event of the lease, on the interest-bearing debt of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, but a further large sum would have to be paid on some $23,000,000 of the stock of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. The present terms proposed are 5 per cent. for three years and 6 per cent thereafter. That is the amount to be paid on the stock, and the bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company will take precedence of not only the common but also of the preferred stocks, thus making both the common and preferred stocks secondary to the payment of interest on the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's stock and bonds."

CALIFORNIA INSURED TO THE REPUBLICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—As far as San Francisco is concerned politically, the postmaster-general has done considerably more than he is accredited with. He has virtually changed the whole plan of the next political campaign in California by dashing the hopes of democratic politicians and inspiring the republican leaders with confidence of their ability to carry the state, almost without a struggle. Every move of the new government in California so far has encouraged the republicans, and the action of the postmaster general in threatening a further loss of trade to the city at a period of unusual dullness appears to politicians to be the capping of the climax. Shrewd political workers are now studying what the effect of this republican confidence is likely to be, with a view to trimming their sails accordingly.

A DENIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The reported negotiations between the Union Pacific and the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the sale of the latter line to Council Bluffs, for $25,000,000, are reported to be without foundation in fact, on the ground that "however much the Union Pacific might desire the road, its present financial straits are too pronounced for it to be able to raise the sum mentioned—$25,000,000—for that purpose. But even admitting that it could, there is no contingency that would persuade the St. Paul to part with one of her most profitable lines and isolate itself in the Northwest."

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

The signal service report indicates fair weather along the Pacific coast.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE WALLA WALLA FIRE.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 9.—The fire was quenched after the last dispatch was sent this morning. The greatest damage was to Whitman & Lacy's brick, used as the Delmonico hotel, insured for $9000, loss about $10,000. It is in a ruinous condition. The Western Union office was badly damaged by fire and water. The other part of the same building is safe.

BURNED TO DEATH.

CHEHALIS, Aug. 9.—Walter Pulsifer, of this place, was burned to death yesterday while at work on the farm of W. P. Pitts, near this place. He was burning a slashing and was caught in the flames, and being a man of about 60 years of age, was too feeble to make his escape.

THE LAS VEGAS FIRE.

The Fine Hotel at the Springs Completely Destroyed—No Lives Lost.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 9.—The fire in the Montezuma hotel, at the hot springs, last night, originated about 11:30 in the lobby of the fourth floor, at an attic near the stairway leading to the top of the grand tower. An alarm was sounded in the office and the guests were immediately warned of danger by sounding electric gongs in all apartments of the house. There were about seventy-five rooms occupied by guests, and as the fire started far above the occupied rooms everybody escaped, and nearly all the personal effects of the guests were saved.

Immediately after the general alarm had been sounded, the chief clerk and thirty others of the house rushed to the fourth floor and unreeled fire hose attached to various hydrants. Some delay was occasioned by inexperienced hands in laying lines, and in most instances the hose was too short to reach the flames. Within a very few minutes flames had burst through the roof in several places, and all hopes of saving the magnificent building were abandoned.

The volunteer department at Las Vegas, six miles distant, was called by telephone. A special train took hose company No. 1 out in thirteen minutes, and another train brought No. 2 company later, and some eight or ten lines were soon to work. The pressure was low, and the streams barely reached the roof, where the flames by this time were raging. For four hours the fire gradually worked its way to the ground floor, making a complete loss of the house. The furniture on the ground floor only was saved.

The houseless guests were compelled to improvise lodgings on the ground, and went into camp for the night, while the firemen worked with relief forces until long after daylight.

The stone walls of the third story were saved from utter destruction, and remain standing, and they possibly be utilized in rebuilding. The loss is $300,000; insurance $250,000, distributed among a large number of companies. The origin of the fire is attributed to wires of the electric lighting system becoming overheated and igniting the wood work. It is believed the company will rebuild.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE COTTON CROP SAFE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—During the past ten days reports of the appearance of caterpillars have come from various sections of the south, with such frequency as to justify a fear that the finest cotton crop ever known was endangered. In order to ascertain precisely the extent of this danger, the *Constitution* addressed inquiries to its correspondents for information. To summarize, it may be said that the crop, as a whole, is the best that has been known for years, that the yield will largely exceed any previous crop, that while in some localities the caterpillar has appeared as a general thing it is late to do serious injury.

A LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—A special to the News from Ennis, this state, says: A terrible accident occurred at the residence of N. B. Rankin, near here, on Friday night. Rankin, being in feeble health, sent his two daughters, aged respectively 16 and 17 years, to the garret to draw some liquor from a barrel there. Holding a candle near the faucet of the barrel caused an explosion, killing one of the girls and fatally burning the other, who died yesterday. The house, with its contents, was burned to the ground. Rankin and his wife are dangerously prostrated from the effects of the calamity.

DEATH OF AN AGED JUDGE AND MASON.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 9.—Judge James Garland, probably the oldest judge in the world, and believed to be the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, died at his home in this city last night, in the 95th year of his age. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was twice elected to congress during Jackson's administration. He was a warm friend of the president, and made a notable speech in defense of the latter in the house, for which Jackson thanked him, both in person and by letter.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—About 9:30 this morning the Grant family visited the city hall, and after examining the surroundings and the spot where the general had lain in state, decided that the many floral tributes that remained in the governor's room should be sent to the tomb to-morrow morning. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grant, U. S. and Jesse Grant and Mrs. Sartoris were in the party.

THE PRESIDENT.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Cleveland has spent the day quietly at the residence of Dr. Ward, on North Pearl street. This afternoon he went riding to the cemetery. He leaves to-morrow at 11 A. M. for Lake Saranac, where he will remain a few weeks.

A VICTIM OF MANIA POTU.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—Geo. Miller, a victim of mania potu, escaped from his home on the south side this evening, and with a large knife which he had secured in some way, created a panic on the street by attacking pedestrians. After slightly cutting three persons, the insane man went up into the second story of a house and jumped from a window, falling on the knife which he still held in his hand, inflicting a fatal wound in the abdomen.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Leading clearing houses of the United States report that total clearances for the five days ending August 7th were $577,757,948, a decrease of [illegible] per cent.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A CHINESE EXCUSE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Suspicious noises issuing from a Clark street basement late to-night led to a belief that a Chinese gambling den was in full blast. A raid was made by the police, and fifty Chinamen were arrested and taken to the Armory police station. No evidences of gambling were discovered, but it was believed everything portable had been suddenly concealed. At the station, however, the celestials denied that they were gambling, and said they were simply mourning the death of Grant after the custom of their country.

LYNCHED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—A Cuthbert special to the *Constitution* says: One hundred armed men to-day overpowered the jailer and took Henry Davis, charged with rape, and hanged him to a railroad bridge.

SPORTING NOTES.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE RACE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Arrangements have been completed for a great international handicap bicycle race, open to professional riders, to commence at Athletic park, Washington, on Monday, September 21, for a purse of $500 in gold, divided into five prizes, mile heats. Entries will limited to twelve men, and each man will run two heats each day, each heat being against a different rider, until every man entered has competed against all the other starters. Two heats will be run each day, the winner of the greatest number of heats to receive first prize.

BASEBALL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Cincinnati 10, Louisville 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—St. Louis 3, Pittsburg 0.

ENGLAND.

THE DILKE SCANDAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In order to mitigate the disastrous effects of the Crawford-Dilke scandal, the liberals are circulating a statement that Sir Charles Dilke denies that he had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Crawford, and the lady herself has withdrawn the confession made to her husband, and when in the witness box will declare that the confession is not true, and was made under hysterical delusions. Mr. Crawford's friends insist that he has evidence, apart from his wife's confession, but say that he will not persevere in the action unless convinced that it is perfectly justifiable and absolutely necessary. The trial will be the last of a heavy list to be heard in the divorce courts in December. The name of Sir Charles Dilke has been expunged from the list of speakers for the coming electoral campaign. Sir Charles will pass the autumn at a village near Toulon.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Sir Charles Dilke has written to his constituents, denying the truth of the accusation brought against him, and asking their forbearance until the trial of the divorce case, which he says he awaits with confidence.

WANTS HER DAUGHTER.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Efforts are being made to secure the return to her mother of a missing girl named Eliza Armstrong, who is illegally held by the Salvation Army. Mrs. Armstrong accuses Gen. Booth, leader of the Salvation Army, with sending an agent to decoy her daughter from home, for the purpose of making the girl a spectacle as a minor saved from a life of wickedness by the Salvation Army. The girl is 13 years old. She has been traced to a home for fallen women, started by the Salvation Army and thence to a town in France, where she again disappeared. Gen. Booth refuses to surrender the girl, and her mother has applied to the courts for action in recovering her child.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK SUMMONS A CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Prince Bismarck has summoned various leading German ministers to attend a conference in his city. Count Von Munster, ambassador to England, Herr Von Radowitz, ambassador to Turkey, Baron Von Keudell, minister to Italy, and Baron Von Schloezer, German representative at the Vatican, will be present at the meeting.

WILL MAKE A DEMAND.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Admiral Paschen, commanding the German squadron at Zanzibar, has been instructed to demand from the sultan of Zanzibar the surrender of his claims to territory ceded to the African company by the sultan of Ischagala, covering 1200 square leagues.

CANADA.

IN THE INTEREST OF RIEL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Fully 5000 persons were present at a meeting in Riel's behalf, held here this afternoon, on the Champ de Mars. It was resolved that a petition be sent to the imperial and Canadian governments, to obtain Louis Riel's pardon. A meeting was also held at Longueuil, at which a similar resolution was adopted.

QUEBEC, Aug. 9.—A public meeting was held at St. Xavier's church this morning, and high mass celebrated, for the purpose of taking steps to obtain a commutation of Riel's sentence. A large number of French-Canadians were present, and several strong speeches were made. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

SPAIN.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Incomplete returns report 4669 new cases of cholera throughout Spain yesterday and 1662 deaths from the disease.

PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.

CORVALLIS, Aug. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will you permit me to say that mine was a requotation of what you had quoted from the article a day or two later. From circumstances I missed the article in question, which I regret. I entirely agree with you, there is something, as Dr. Cutler saith it, "deeper down than prohibition," and that something is what all temperance reformers aim to work up—the gospel, the moral and the educational sides. But having done that through many decades of years, they have learnt that it must go hand in hand with far more restrictive measures than they have so far been able to bring about. I believe the grace of God has power to keep John Gough and all like him who seek it, from the dominion of strong drink. But as no human power can donate that gift, the love of humanity must use the power that it can wield by law, keep the drink traffic from flaunting before the eyes of our innocent children and the grown up ones of weakly physique. It is this weak spot [illegible]. Our sires have been called "three or four bottle men," according to the quantity they could drink at a sitting with impunity. But they bequeathed impaired constitutions to their sons, who on taking a tenth part stand in jeopardy of becoming victims to one or the other terrible alcoholic diseases, with their accompanying more terrible cravings for the liquor. From all of these their fathers were comparatively free. Surely no law maker could be found who would repeal the law relating to the Indian, because he has not moral or physical stamina to keep sober without it! I am here reminded of the words Kahme, a Bechuana chief spoke a month or two ago to the English general at the big meeting of the Ba Mangwhato, where there were 4000 natives squatting close together: "We don't want the queen to introduce strong drinks into our country. They will destroy our friendship, for the white man's drink is fire, and leads to law breaking, and we do not wish it allowed in our country where it has long been prohibited by our chief with our hearty concurrence."

The 19th century has proved that his white brother needs a prohibitory law nearly as much. Surely the legislator would better give him one, not troubling himself as to the heroic development of moral character. There will be myriads of other temptations (not as disastrous to the nation at large) on which he can try his moral power of resistance. If Adam and Eve could not resist with their *perfect* natures, why be it to us to liken ourselves to the great Law giver, when we legislate for a human nature all crumpled with the distortions of ages, worn out with perverted work, disregarded instincts, and innumerable diseases bred thereby.

We don't, as parents, put temptations in the way of our children, we guard them from them with a jealous shield, and we teach them the prayer of Christ's dispensation, "Lead us not into temptation."

I. A. NASH.

The Old Complaint.

Boston Evening Record.

Dr. Newman finds much to say these days about Gen. Grant. His latest remark is about the size of the general's head, and he adds, "It is a remarkable thing that all his sons have large heads." That had been observed before.

GERMANY'S FUTURE

Unser Fritz Makes a Speech to his Subjects.

He will Travel on the Same Line as His and Maintain a United Germany—His Family Life.

Berlin Cor. N. Y. World.

Since the recent indisposition of the which has shown the weakness incid weight of his eighty-eight years, the of the people of Germany has been ever centered on their future ruler, imperial, Frederick William. A ago the prince visited Koenigsberg the celebration of the First of the Grenadiers, of which he is co was received with imperial honors. to the address of welcome by the the university—the same in which foundations for his system of philos royal highness delivered a speech been widely commented upon by the press. It was characterized by an int of nationalism and brought out in trast the difference between the past, many was only a mere geographical the present, when all the German peo scious of the greatness and importance empire, look with legitimate pride on the deeds achieved under the glorious rul present emperor. The prince warned ers against the introduction of foreign gave them to understand that the futur of the empire would continue on the line as that of its recent glorious past.

A POPULAR PRINCE.

The prince, always popular, was never so than at present. When the Berliners at the head of his staff they swell with pride and call him by the sobriquet of the Mars. He is regarded as the finest look dier in the empire, the perfection of the tary type in physique and soldierly bearing is colonel of the Second regiment of grenadiers, of the Fifty-third regiment of phalian infantry, of the One Hundred and teenth regiment of Baden infantry, and Eighth Silesian dragoons. Among his tions are those of the Black Eagle, the clade, the Golden Fleece and the Cross Andrew, which replaces all the chival ders of Russia. He is likewise decorat the Russian Order of St. George, which ferred only on the battle-field. He is the of seventy one grand crosses, among which those of the Red Eagle, of the Order of Crown and of the French Legion of Hono

He is president of the commission for fense of German territory and inspector of the army. Strange rumors have been recently in regard to his political sen A Paris journal has created much comm representing him as an enemy of the and by predicting that, after his advent throne he will reverse the present policy. Nothing could be further from truth. His speech to the university stu few days ago, dispels that suspicion if any proof were needed. The prince highly Bismarck, and could not follow any other than this, as he regards it the true policy of many. It may be that the future emperor with the chancellor in certain questions detail, but he regards the great national traced by the latter as the only safe cou follow. Prince Bismarck will be, while lives, the brain and right arm of the Ge emperors. Bismarck, on the other hand, the greatest regard for the crown prince, sees and consults him frequently on impo questions. Hence the prince plays much more important role the affairs of Europe than is generally know But he is very respectful toward the auth of the aged emperor, and never forward his personal opinions, when requested to do so. The inaugurated by Bismarck regarding Fr —a policy of peace and expectation—has fou a warm partisan in the Prince Imperial. that respect he shares the sentiments of the istocracy and of the most enlightened class the empire, especially in Berlin. He would delighted to spend a portion of his time year in France, as his wife is accustomed but he fears lest his presence might give ill feeling. It is said that he regards with feigned satisfaction the cessation of the lous quarrel. The laws of the Culturkamp considers as too vigorous, and he has indi contributed to their modification. In the Anglo-Russian difficulty he acted the part pacificator, urged, no doubt, by his spirit of moderation and the influence of wife, daughter of Queen Victoria.

THE PRINCE A FAVORITE OF SOCIETY.

Highly popular as is the prince with the army, he is still more so in society, on accou of his polished manners and amiable quali He is well informed, and is noted for his wit and smart repartee. He knows everyb and in his social capacity makes no distinc of party. He takes pleasure in receiving arti litterateurs and savants, even those who are veterately opposed to him in politics, such Drs. Virchow and Mommsen. His wife, Cro Princess Victoria, is a highly cultured lady, of the fine arts, especially painting. Leavin the empress the privilege or rather the mono oly of works of charity and benevolence, she has taken under her own patronage every relating to art, artists and industry. She it who has most largely contributed to the foun tion of the museum of decorative arts. The dustrial schools, the literary and artistic eties and the works appertaining to them likewise under her patronage.

The future sovereigns of Germany occupy the kronprinzliche palast, which stands beside imperial palace. Larger and more beau than the latter, it is filled with the rarest of art. The collection of ancient and mod paintings that it contains is of the finest desc tion. It is to the princess that the best of the specimens are owing. In this adornment of palace she is seconded by her first chamberla Count Seckendorf, who is also an artist and connoisseur. He is at present in Paris visiting the Salon in order to purchase some of the fine pictures. Within this magnificent palace Prince Frederick William and his family lead a simple and model life. The prince and princess take great delight in superintending the intellectual and moral education of their children. They have six children living. Prince William, the eldest, is married to a daughter of the late Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and is commander of the First infantry regiment of the Guards. He is very popular, and is regarded as giving promise of a brilliant military future. He has four chi dren. Hence there are four German emperors in Berlin to-day, if the three crown princes live to ascend the throne. The eldest daughter of the prince imperial is married to the heir apparent, Prince of Saxe Meiningen, of the imperial staff. The youngest son is in the navy, lieutenant of a man-of-war attached to the port of Kiel. He has recently made a long voyage in the South seas. The three young daughters of the crown prince are Princess [illegible] and Marga [illegible] the emperor, who delights in the opera and the ballet, the prince and princess go almost every night to the theater.

The prince retires to rest at an early hour every night, and is up regularly between 5 and 6 in the morning. He devotes himself with untiring energy to the multiplied duties of his position. He is fond of travel and often takes a run to England, Russia and Switzerland, though he prefers Italy to any other country. Every one knows his great friendship toward the house of Savoy, and his fraternal affection for the beautiful Queen Marguerite.

High License vs. Prohibition.

New York Evening Post.

There is something utterly hopeless about the attitude of the rabid prohibitionist. The climax has at last been reached in a recent deliverance of Rev. Dr. Leonard, the prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio, who takes this monstrous position: "Rather than vote to license the traffic in intoxicating drinks, I would vote for a fountain at every street corner, from which should flow a continuous stream of whisky, free to everybody, and furnish tin cups from which all who desired should drink their fill." It is a relief to turn from the clerical advocacy of such doctrine to the rational ground taken by Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, a leading western clergyman and advocate of temperance. He sees and states the simple fact, so generally lost sight of, that high license is a form of prohibition and the only practicable form in large centers of population where traffic in liquor can not be suppressed. A law compelling a saloon keeper to pay a license tax of $1000 prohibits every man who can not raise $1000 from keeping a saloon, and the experience of Illinois, Missouri and other states which have tried high license shows conclusively that the prohibition is so effective as to largely reduce the number of saloons, and especially those of the worst sort. Dr. Hatfield believes that a stringent license law is the only feasible method of restricting the traffic, and urges friends of temperance to support this system. The advocacy of high license from such a source is an excellent sign.

ANY'S FUTURE RULER

nts Makes a Speech to his Future Subjects

avel on the Same Line as His Father nd Maintain a United Germany—His Family Life

Berlin Cor. N. Y. World

e recent indisposition of the emperor, e shown the weakness incident to his eighty-eight years, the attention ple of Germany has been more than ered on their future ruler, the prince Frederick William. A few days ince visited Koenigsberg to attend bration of the First regiment nadiers, of which he is colonel, and ved with imperial honors. In answer ress of welcome by the principal of rsity—the same in which Kant laid the ns for his system of philosophy—he hness delivered a speech which has ly commented upon by the European was characterized by an intense spirit alism and brought out in salient con- ifference between the past, when Ger- only a mere geographical idea, and t, when all the German people, con- the greatness and importance of the ook with legitimate pride on the great ieved under the glorious rule of the mperor. The prince warned his hearers st the introduction of foreign ideas and n to understand that the future policy mpire would continue on the same at of its recent glorious past.

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[illegible]

PORTLAND'S TRIBUTE.

How This City Honored the Memory of Grant.

ENTIRE CESSATION OF BUSINESS.

Parade of the Military, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Militia—Masterly Oration by Judge Geo. H. Williams.

The tribute paid yesterday by the people of Portland to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant was general, sincere, and dignified. Daily avocations were laid aside as completely as upon the national memorial day, and the number of people who tried to gain admission to the pavilion was greater than the main floor of the building could accommodate.

THE DECORATIONS.

The windows and doorways of the first floor of the custom house building were handsomely festooned in black and white. In the center of each window a large tri-colored shield crossed with a black band added greatly to the effect of the decorations. Over the east side doorway a large picture of the dead general, heavily draped in black, was placed above a furled American flag. The decorations were made by the employes of the customs and postoffice departments at their own expense.

The window of Wm. Pfunder's drug store was beautifully decorated with fan palms, lilies, begonias, ferns and other beautiful plants in pots. In the midst was a portrait of Grant festooned with crape, and overhead a basket of smilax and a pair of white doves with wings expanded, the whole forming a very attractive display.

Mellis & Co.'s handsome show windows on Morrison street pay tribute both to Grant and Montefiore. The former's picture is surrounded by pyramids of black and white plumes, and bears the following motto: "Loved by his friends, feared by his foes, honored by all." Montefiore's is an excellent oil painting with the following legend attached: "He lived one hundred years, his memory will live forever."

In the window of Sanborn, Vail & Co. were portraits of Grant, Washington and Lincoln, the first draped in black and ivy vine, the others surrounded with wreaths of ivy.

H. Ackerman's store was tastily draped in black and white, as were also Walter Bros.' and Keith's restaurant.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph company was richly trimmed in black.

Over the entrance to Ladd & Tilton's bank hung two large flags draped with black.

The window of Windom's drug store contains a portrait of Grant draped in black.

The stores of W. B. Ayer & Co., Simon Harris and J. B. Brigham were appropriately draped.

The entire front of Lipman & Co.'s stores were hung in black. In each window was a large flag, crossed with black.

The front of A. Roberts' store was hung with black and white, and a portrait of Grant suspended over the entrance.

Major E. Cahalin had the front of his store tastefully draped in black and white.

The store of Jones Bros. and the Pacific shoe store were plainly draped.

The main entrance of the First National bank was obscured by folds of black cloth. A portrait of Grant was displayed above and the massive iron pillars on each side were trimmed with black cloth, which also hung across the entire front.

The front of G. A. R. hall was tastefully trimmed with flags and crape.

The window of Cran's store was dressed very tastily. Below a handsome lithograph of Grant, framed with nuns' veiling on a black velvet ground, was arranged a symmetrical shield and the name of "U. S. Grant," all very plain, made entirely of white thread wound on black spools.

The awning of Woods, the hatter, was decorated with flags and festoons of black and white.

Baum, Brandes & Co.'s place was plainly draped with the usual portrait of Grant above the entrance.

The balcony of the Gilman house was hung with white and black.

Beck & Waldman's store was neatly trimmed with black.

The front of Henrichsen & Greenberg's establishment was heavily draped with black.

In the window of Blumauer & Co.'s was a portrait of Grant trimmed in black, around and below which, painted on white cloth, was the following: "Appomatox, Shiloh, Donelson." "Patient of toil, serene amid alarms, inflexible in faith, invincible in arms."

Joe Myer's cigar store was neatly draped. Over the center on white cloth was a picture of Grant as on a page of an open book, while on the opposite page is the following motto: "Let me be judged by my acts."

Buffum & Pendleton's was hung with black coped over the entrance.

A. B. Steinbach's clothing store was handsomely draped with white and black.

The Bureau window was covered with a large flag surrounded by a heavy drapery of black. Above was a portrait draped and trimmed with ivy.

The windows of the Golden Rule bazaar were covered with flags crossed diagonally with bands of black, with white rosettes in the center.

Olds & Summers store was handsomely trimmed with white and black.

S. Gump's store was tastily trimmed with black and white and evergreens.

J. Selling & Co.'s place was hung with black and white in heavy festoons.

The agency of the Brownsville woolen mills was handsomely trimmed with black and white.

Dayton & Hall, the Farmers' and Mechanics' store, Mrs. Adcock's, Walker & Thayer's, Henry Schmidt's and the Portland liquor store, all displayed emblems of mourning.

The arch of gas jets in front of the Tivoli was festooned with white and black.

J. S. Keller's place was neatly trimmed with white and black, so were the German bakery, S. Herman's store, Royal coffee house and J. M. Birmingham's store.

Meier & Frank's store was draped with black and the awnings tastely festooned.

Hausman's cigar store was handsomely trimmed with black and white.

The stores of Murphy, Grant & Co., Corbett & Macleay and Frank Bros. were trimmed with black and white festoons along the front.

The entrance to the Portland savings bank was tastily trimmed with white and black.

The window of Dekum's book store was neatly trimmed with black paper, in front of which was a portrait of Grant.

The stores of B. Hartman & Co. and L. Katten were neatly trimmed with black and white.

The windows of Behlow's fur store were richly trimmed with black and white furs, shields and mottoes of swansdown and portraits.

Collinson & Abel's windows were very tastefully and richly trimmed with black and white and contained a broken column surmounted by a portrait of Grant.

Mozart's store and that of Wiberg, Hollabaugh & Co. were tastily decorated.

There were only two Chinese stores decorated. Wing Sing, on First street, displayed a portrait of Grant festooned with flags and crape, and the whole front of the store festooned with black and white.

Tim Wo & Co., Yamhill street, was tastily draped in black and white, with a large portrait of General Grant over the door.

Scores of other places were displayed portraits of General Grant, trimmed with crape and on hundreds of buildings were crape streamers and other emblems of mourning.

THE PROCESSION.

Promptly at 1:30 P. M. the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic formed on First street, and the state militia on Stark, the right resting on First. They marched to Ash street wharf and received the Fourteenth Infantry and Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., who arrived at 2:20 from Vancouver. The procession formed at the foot of Ash street and moved over the route of march published yesterday, in the following order:

Squad of Policemen.
Department Commander of the G. A. R. [illegible]
[illegible] Accompanied by His Full Staff.
The Fourteenth Infantry Band.
Eleven Companies of the Fourteenth Infantry
Under Command of Lieutenant-Colonel
[illegible], U. S. A.
The First Regiment Oregon State Militia. [illegible]
and Col. [illegible] Phillips Commanding Battery
A, Oregon Light Artillery.
East Portland Band.
Members of the Grand Army Under Command of
Comrade C. F. Clark.
Mayor Gates and Members of the Common Council
and Officers of the City Government.

Sidewalks along the line of march were densely crowded. As the procession started, the great fire alarm bell began tolling, the church bells joining in the mournful sounds.

AT THE PAVILION.

By the time the procession had reached the pavilion the great room was half filled with persons anxious to be ahead of "the crowd." Most of those who came early were ladies. Back and over the platform at the west end of the building, hung an immense flag, about forty feet wide and 100 feet long. A strip of black hung diagonally across the flag, while in the center was a lithograph of the dead chieftain. Running around the galleries were two rows of black, between them festoons of red and blue, and beneath the whole, festoons of black and white. The galleries were further adorned with portraits of the honored hero, and between them rosettes and streamers in black and white. Posts supporting the gallery were wound in black and white, and each bore a monogram "U. S. G." On the platform stood the G. A. R. altar supporting crossed swords and the bible. The altar was appropriately decorated with flowers and a wreath of ivy.

Mayor Gates presided. At his right sat Judge George H. Williams, the orator and at his left, Rev. T. L. Eliot, chaplain of the occasion. Around and back of him sat the members of the memorial committee, the officers of the Fourteenth Infantry, the department officers of the G. A. R., the commanders of the various posts of the G. A. R., the city council and officers of the city government, foreign consuls, and a few invited guests. To the left of the platform was the volunteer choir of seventy-five voices, and to the right, the Fourteenth Infantry band. The United States troops occupied the gallery on the right of the Second street entrance, the militia occupied the gallery on the left, the Grand Army of the Republic took seats immediately in front of the platform in the body of the hall. By three o'clock every available foot of space on the main floor was taken up and hundreds could not get within sound of the speakers.

The exercises opened with a dirge, "Dust to Dust" (E. Brooks) by the Fourteenth infantry band. Rev. T. L. Eliot then offered the following prayer:

PRAYER.

O, God, in whom we live and move and have our being, may we acknowledge together, now and always, our dependence upon thee for life and all we are; that thy providence is perpetual and unceasing, and that thy eternal law and love encompass us. We adore thy wondrous dealings with our nation, and with our race. We thank thee for the gathered experience through which the world is taught by thee to honor truth and justice, and learns to believe them more powerful than any force and selfish might, that in the fullness of time, our own nation was born, and has lived to vindicate truer principles of human brotherhood under justice and liberty, and by faith in one another. We thank thee for our history, as an American people, for our leaders, for our moral inspirations—without which material gifts would curse us, and we pray that the time may never come, when we shall sell our birthright or barter justice and humanity for riches or seeming peace.

We remember before thee this day especially, our nation's trial hour and new birth and those by whom our land was saved from disunion and long shame. For the high resolves and counsels, the sacrifices of home and battlefield which ended in the victory of humanity, and for the future assured us by these means, we bless thy overruling grace, and thy vindicative ordering. And with such thankfulness and revering love we commemorate to-day him who, by thy leading, was our captain of armies, whom living we honored, and who, fallen asleep, leaves us his great name, and the example of his virtues, his courage, his manliness, his exalted patriotism and his long service in war and peace. May the solemn call to the nation, in every community and household, this day to honor their sacred dead, be answered with the tribute of every heart, and so our children's children learn what it means for great men to give themselves for their country, and what a grateful nation does for their memory. May we have, as a people, aspirations for such qualities as made him, whom we to-day mourn, great. May our rulers emulate his self-control and singleness of purpose and our soldiers his magnanimity and severe sense of duty and may we all share that spirit of self sacrifice and patriotism, which overshadowing every defect or mistake carried him, as our chief, to the end from the beginning, and leaves his name honored by a world. May we meet life and death, as he did, at the post of duty. O God, visit America to-day, with a deep sense of privilege and trust and dwell in us all, by thy grace, in our appointed relations of citizenship and may thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

The choir then sang "Rock of Ages."

The memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic were then said by the department officers. Following this, the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Judge Williams then delivered the oration. It was listened to with profound attention. Forgetting the amenities of the occasion, the audience several times broke into marked applause. Following is the full text of

THE ORATION.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I have been invited by the bereaved family of General Grant on account of our former personal and official relations to join the great procession that is now marching with his mortal remains to their last resting place at Riverside in New York. I regret my inability to accept their invitation because I wanted, before he passed forever from human view, to look once more on that face though composed in death, whose smiles of recognition and favor are among the most cherished and valued memories of my life. I know what is expected at a public funeral—the long processions, the mournful music, the tolling of bells and the hush of business indicate the style of speech suited to the occasion, but if I were to give vent to my feelings I should speak not so much to swell this public display, as to express my personal sorrow at the loss of one who has been to me the best and most unselfish of friends. I appreciate the significance of this demonstration. I know it is the only way in which the people of a country can show their estimate of the distinguished dead, but withal there is an oppressive sense of emptiness and inadequacy in this parade, which grates harshly upon the severed ties of friendship and affection. Death is a thing of awful import to the living. The grave is dark, unyielding and silent. Stillness seems suited to the desolate home, and the bleeding heart and seclusion is sacred to the sorrows of the afflicted, but the great world mourns for a day with noise and show and then relapses back into its accustomed grooves of business and pleasure. Multitudes who have read or heard of Gen. Grant will participate in the ceremonies of this day from a sense of propriety or duty, but there are many others in every part of our land whose hearts are bowed down with unaffected sorrows. I do not speak of the irreparable loss and inconsolable grief of the stricken family, but I speak especially of those who have been associated with Gen. Grant in military or civil life.

Some of the serious misfortunes of the Union army in the war of the rebellion, were due to the jealousy by commanding officers of each other, and some have gone so far as to say that the confederacy was seriously weakened by jealousy among its leaders, but there was nothing of this in the noble nature of Gen. Grant. He was not only just but generous to his brother officers. He was as careful of their reputation as he was of his own. He gave credit where credit was due and granted to merit all that it deserved. He was not only willing but anxious that others should win laurels upon the field of battle by winning victories for the Union cause. He was able to detect incompetency and inefficiency in command, and he had the courage to put them where they belonged. But as jealousy was among others, it never appears to have been little or none toward General Grant, though he was growing all the time into great popularity and power. This arose not only from a universal confidence in his capacity but from a universal conviction that he would be just to all his comrades in arms. Friendships begotten under such circumstances take hold with the strength of brotherly affection, and to the hearts of those officers of the Union army who survive the death of their great commander will carry a feeling of sorrow to which the pageantry of this day can give no expression.

Thousands of the soldiers of the Union army have followed the man who so often led them to victory. Confidence by soldiers in their commanding officer rapidly ripens into affection amid the perils of war. Gen. Grant believed that armies were organized to fight, and that vigorous and sometimes bloody work was essential to success, but he was always anxious for the health and comfort of the common soldier, and tenderly considerate of his rights and interests. He was not indifferent to the value of discipline, but there was no taint of tyranny in his disposition. No man ever lived with less regard for the distinctions of rank or office, and no man ever placed a lower estimate upon those differences which the accidents of fortune sometimes create among men. He was as cordial to the lowest private as to the highest officer. Gen. Grant was not an emotional man, but I have never seen him exhibit more feeling than when taking some man by the hand who had fought in the ranks when he commanded in battle. Numerous processions are marching to-day with draped flags and funeral dirges, and there may be nothing in the outward display to distinguish one mourner from another, but in the hearts of those who knew and followed Gen. Grant through the struggles of the war there will be a feeling of sadness that can only find its true expression in the silence of tears.

Most of the members of Gen. Grant's political household while he was president are sincere mourners at this great funeral. There is nothing not of the family relations which comes nearer them than the cabinet of the president. Confidence there is, or ought to be, unlimited and reciprocal. Cabinet officers have every possible opportunity to learn and know what is real and true in the character of their chief. Policy sometimes makes it necessary for public men to disguise their motives and purposes for the time being, but in the council chamber of the cabinet, there is unrestrained freedom of intercourse and speech. Gen. Grant while he was president appeared to public view to be one person, but to his confidential advisers he was quite another and different person. He was called a silent and not unfrequently a stolid man by those who came to see and hear him talk, and sometimes he seemed to be an indifferent listener, when in fact he was treasuring up every word that was uttered in his hearing. Possibly his reserve in general speech was somewhat due to a habit acquired in the army, where great caution in speaking of military plans and operations is an absolute necessity. Gen. Grant was not accustomed to talk much to visitors, but what he did say was plain and simple and directly to the point. When in the cabinet chamber he threw off his reserve, he was frank, fluent and exceedingly interesting in conversation. Here was where he unfolded the real elements of his nature. Here was where candor, truth and faith prevailed in all that was said or done. I believe it to be universally true that the better Gen. Grant was known the better he was liked. Those who knew him best loved him most. There was nothing about him to captivate the fancy; he was not graceful in action or refined in his tastes, he knew little or nothing of poetry or fine literature, and less, if possible, of music. He was a strong solid, robust man. His nature was not like the brilliant, babbling, sparkling brook, imparting music to the ear and beauty to the eye, but it was more like the slow and steady river, whose force and power and value lie in the hidden depths of its waters. Notwithstanding all this there was around Gen. Grant an atmosphere as soft as the haze of a summer's morning. There was no moroseness or harshness or cruelty in his temper, but in all his words and looks there was kindness and benignity of expression. When Daniel Webster lay dead at Marshfield a neighboring farmer gazing into his coffin, said, as if talking to the great statesman "Daniel Webster, the world will seem lonesome without you." I am sure that this simple language of the New Hampshire farmer can be properly appropriated to this occasion by every surviving member of Gen. Grant's political family.

My intimate acquaintance with Gen. Grant commenced in 1866, when in some way I became one of his advisers and counsellors in a controversy he then had with President Johnson and his cabinet. I was exasperated at the unjustifiable attempt made to impeach his veracity, but I found him cool and undisturbed, though his honor was at stake, and undismayed by the formidable array of power and influence against him. I had frequent consultations with him after he became president and before I was connected with his administration, and I always, and under the most trying circumstances, found him the same serene, self reliant, conscientious man and officer. I was called to his cabinet in 1871, and for nearly four years my relations to him were of the most intimate nature, and I believe I enjoyed his unbounded confidence. Flattery cannot soothe the "dull, cold ear of death," but for the sake of those who live, I want to say and lay this tribute upon his tomb, that I never heard Gen. Grant, under any circumstances, breathe a thought or a sentiment that was not consistent with perfect integrity and the most exalted patriotism.

During his second administration, especially the sluice ways of slander and filthy abuse were opened upon his devoted head. Most of the New York city newspapers, whose politics are like an open sewer on the surface of the earth, carrying pollution and stench wherever it goes, vied with each other in assaults upon the integrity and capacity of the man whose wisdom and virtues they are now extolling to the skies. When one of these mercenary journals made an accusation against a public man, congress responded with an investigating committee, and more than one good man and true patriot was hounded to his grave by hirelings, whose bread was purchased by the then current coin of falsehood and calumny. Much of this grew out of Grant's administrative policy as to the South, but more out of an apprehension that he would be a candidate for re-election in 1876. One day a newspaper reporter came into my office and inquired about some matter and in answer I stated to him the facts, but in a day or two I saw in his paper a total misrepresentation of what I had said, and when I asked for an explanation he said, in effect, "We have nothing in particular against you but we want to break down the administration so as to prevent the election of Gen. Grant." No man excepting possibly Abraham Lincoln, ever administered the government under such difficulties as surrounded Gen. Grant. When he became president the southern states were a seething abyss of discord and disjointed elements. The fires of the rebellion were slumbering in its ashes. White masters and negro slaves had just been made equals before the law, with all the bitterness of race prejudice between them. Sectional hate was deep and bitter. The animosities of the war were unextinguished and the mortification of defeat rankled in the bosoms of the southern people. No man was ever wise enough to administer the government under these conditions and attempt reconciliation, harmony and peace without arousing a fierce and formidable opposition. Little or no allowance was made to Gen. Grant for this state of things. He was always slow and reluctant to interfere in Southern matters, but when disorder, violence and murder made it necessary to use the strong arm of the government, the cry of military usurpation came up from the South, and the cowardly politicians and newspapers of the North re-echoed the cry. Grant's administration was attacked from all quarters for an alleged oppressive use of military power in the Southern States, when the only thing he ever attempted to do there with troops after the rebellion was crushed, was to conserve the public peace. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment the kind hearted ness of Gen. Grant for the defeated insurgents was a weakness in his Southern policy. Knowing what I do, if I had been president I would have made my little finger heavier than the loins of Gen. Grant. I would not have persecuted or proscribed anybody. I would have had no forfeitures of life or property on account of the rebellion, but at all hazards and at any expense of blood or treasure I would have protected the men in the South, white or black, who supported the Union cause when the Union was trembling to its fall.

Considering all the circumstances and all that was accomplished during the eight years of Gen. Grant's administration, he ought to be placed in the front rank of American statesmen. I do not say that his administration was free from errors, but I do say that these in the light of the great achievements of his political life were like misty clouds before the morning sun. His too trusting heart was the weakness of his character. He was not sudden in his friendships, but when they were once formed they took hold with hooks of steel. His faith was whole-hearted, unreserved, and hard to be shaken. He was easily influenced by those around him in whom he had confidence, as to appointments and minor matters, but when the weightier matters of state demanded his attention "Richard was himself again." I have to say without aiming at extreme accuracy that Gen. Grant appeared to me to be a small man in small things and a great man in great things. There has been much written and said about the corruption of the Grant administration. Tennyson well says: "That a lie which is half truth is the most dangerous of lies." There was a mustard seed of truth and a mountain of lies in the stuff published upon this subject. During his administration in consequence of war the revenues of the government were immense and its expenditures large, applying the best test that can be applied, and it appears that the loss on the receipts, in proportion to the amount, was less than that of any former administration. Much of all this, however, is buried in the potter's field of party warfare. Under his administration order and system were established where chaos and confusion had prevailed. He sent his compliments to Great Britain and she paid us $15,000,000 for her dalliance with the rebellion. His veto of the inflation policy opened the way to specie payments, but without going further into particulars I am willing to leave the record of his administration in the hands of impartial history.

To-day Gen. Grant goes down to the darkness and silence of the grave but truth is radiant with its long delayed victory and "returning justice lifts aloft her scale." Falsehood, slander and calumny which have preyed upon his life, fly away to their demoniac abodes upon the death of their victim. The bats and the owls of politics have suddenly disappeared and birds of song and beauty fill the air with their mournful melodies. New light is breaking from the portals of the tomb. Pens that defiled the public journals of the day with defamation of the illustrious living, are now busy writing up the great deeds of the unconscious dead. Tongues that distilled their venom as the deadly upas distils its dew are now trying to heal with honeyed phrases, the wanton and wicked wounds they made. People as they hear the tolling of the bells and see the emblems of mourning are beginning to think seriously of their debt of gratitude to the departed statesman and warrior.

Whether the United States would now exist as a nation if Grant had not lived is a question that cannot be solved, but that to him more than to any other individual we owe the preservation of the American union is a fact that admits of no controversy. Many of us can remember the dark days at the beginning of the war. One disaster after another befell the union forces and the heavens of the future were hung in black, but unexpectedly the gloom gave way upon the western horizon with Grant's great success at Fort Donelson. Hope, faith and courage were the northern echoes of this great victory. It was the beginning of the end. I cannot and need not tell you of the campaign sieges and battles of the now nerveless warrior, but suffice to say, that battle followed battles and victory succeeded victory to the final triumph at Appomattox court house.

To what position with Bonaparte, Wellington and the other great soldiers of modern times history will assign Gen. Grant I do not know, but it may be that in the clearer vision of future times he will appear greater than any of them. Bonaparte said that "success was the test of merit," and if this be true, then Grant was greater than Bonaparte but the assertion of the French emperor is only relatively true. Bonaparte possessed adventitious aids which Grant did not have. He governed the state and commanded the army. Everybody and everything in his country was subordinate to his will. France was united and enthusiastic in his support, but in the end he was defeated, his army destroyed, and he died a prisoner and in exile. Grant, on the other hand, in his highest command, was subordinate to a higher authority. He was fighting his own countrymen, upon their own soil. His foes were brave men, inspired with the idea that they were fighting for independence. Treason was in his front and treachery in his rear but in the end he overcame all these difficulties and won a permanent peace. My opinion is that Bonaparte was the greater genius, but Grant had the better judgment. Bonaparte had more dash, and Grant more tenacity. Either might have failed if placed in the position of the other. I am not aware that Gen. Grant was ever charged with an unnecessary destruction of confederate life or property in the prosecution of the war. Bonaparte and most of the other great captains of history have been accused of taking spoils and of cruelty to individuals in their power, but no such imputation rests upon the fame of Grant. He accepted whatever bloodshed or destruction the necessities of war demanded, but for human suffering he had the tenderness of a woman's sympathies. His bearing at the surrender of Lee was in keeping with his character. There was nothing said or done that was not necessary to the occasion. There was no offensive exultation. No indignities to confederate officers or troops. No boastful or arbitrary exercise of power, but quietly and gently as it could be done the surrender was effected and the captured officers and men dismissed to their homes with their horses and equipments in their possession.

Grant's magnanimity was one of the most remarkable traits of his character. He was wholly without vanity or egotism. I have frequently heard him talk of his military operations, but he seldom spoke of himself, and never boastingly of his own actions. His success he ascribed chiefly to the skill and bravery of his subordinates and soldiers. He indicated no fear that his laurels would be appropriated by others. He gloried in the great reputations of Sherman, Sheridan and other distinguished officers of the army. I have noticed particularly the relations between Grant and Sherman. Judging from what we know of others it might be expected that there would be some feeling of rivalry or jealousy or distrust between them, but nothing of the kind was discoverable. They always spoke in the highest terms of each other, and both agreed that a "friend should bear his friend's infirmities."

Grant differed, in his innate and inflexible simplicity, from all the military men who have figured in history. No one in his presence would be apt to discover from his conversation or actions that he was a man of great military distinction or experience. When he laid down his sword he laid down all semblance of the soldier. Few men could have risen as Grant did, from obscurity and poverty, to be the laureled chieftain of a victorious army—the chief magistrate of a great nation—to be the guest of emperors and kings—without some visible effect upon their personal bearing, but it is absolutely true of Grant that at the head of the army, or in the executive mansion, or at the courts of kings and emperors, he made no more display of conscious importance than he did when hauling wood in St. Louis or tanning leather in Galena. He never said or did anything under any circumstances for effect. When persons distinguished in the political, literary or social world called upon him at the White house he was civil and courteous but he never tried to show off or make them think that he had any extraordinary civil or military attainments. He had none of the politician's policy. When senators and representatives and political leaders called upon him he received them with urbanity and listened with politeness to what they had to say, and then with a few words disposed of the business in hand, apparently as indifferent to the effect upon his popularity as though he had been discussing the play of a theater. He had none of that misleading palaver from which all our presidents have not been free. When the gay and fashionable world thronged to his receptions, or he gave state dinners to official dignitaries, he went through the performances with as little apparent excitement or attempt at effect, as though he was going through the routine of a military drill. From the time that Grant appeared as the evangel of victory to a bleeding country down to the closing scenes at Mt. McGregor there was no affectation or theatrical display in his private or public life. Everywhere he bore himself with the same rigid sincerity and simplicity of manner. While he was waiting with the cold hand of death upon his brow nothing was said or done by him to excite public sympathy. Though the harpies of the press hung around his dwelling for sensational news, he ministered nothing to their mercenary purposes or to the morbid appetite that would feed its curiosity upon the heart throbs of a dying man. His physicians published bulletins as to the progress of the disease and something now and then leaked out from the sick chamber, but nothing emanated from the sick man that might not have come from the lowliest son of obscurity. He made no religious parade for the public eye; there was no farewell rhetoric of last words to be repeated. Nothing of that, but giving his case to his physicians, he waited patiently, working when he could, for the night of death to come when no man can work. Whether this stubborn simplicity was of any advantage or not to Gen. Grant in life, it gives him a conspicuous individuality among the great men of history. Bonaparte and Wellington, and even Washington, assimilated their bearing and manners to the fashions of their office and power.

I know nothing of the religious views or opinions of Gen. Grant further than may be inferred from the fact that he was a regular attendant of the Methodist church and had close relations with some of its ministers. I know that he was no bigot or fanatic, but liberal and tolerant in his views, and I know too that he was a man of unbending morality. I do not mean to say that he would not play cards and drink wine when so disposed, but I mean to say that as to purity of word and deed, as to fidelity to his family, as to truth, honor and charity he was without reproach. I never heard him utter a profane or obscene word in my life and I have seen him greet a few attempts to tell smutty stories in his presence with a sickly smile of disgust.

I have tried without much success to form a satisfactory opinion as to what intellectual or other qualities made him a great military leader. No doubt his imperturbability was one great element of his success. Included in this is the power to keep cool and self possessed under exciting causes and personal contact in the face of danger. Wellington has been called the Iron Duke, but of Grant it may be said with out much exaggeration that he was a man of iron nerves. I believe that Grant was so constituted, that if in battle where he commanded news came to him that one part of his army was routed, he could reason as coolly upon the situation as though he was among the maps and papers of his office. I never saw him in battle but I have seen him unmoved when all others around him were excited. I was with him on the evening of the day when he was re-elected in 1872 and the returns of the election were coming in from different parts of the country. Washington City was in a white heat of excitement and everybody in a fever of anxiety. Telegram after telegram came announcing great republican majorities in New York, Pennsylvania and other states, but they seemed to have no more effect upon him than upon the portraits of his predecessors hanging in the executive mansion. He made no expression of his feelings in words, and it was impossible to detect the movement of a nerve or a muscle by the surrounding excitement.

Persons may be qualified for the command of a corps or a brigade and not be qualified for general in chief of all the armies, which latter office Grant filled with signal ability. He had one peculiar talent which may have had something to do with his fitness for this position, and that was, his almost intuitive knowledge of the topography of a country through which he had passed. He made a brief visit to Colorado while he was president and when he returned he seemed to have the state mapped out in his mind and talked of the roads and towns and cities as though he had been a resident there for years. I have heard him discourse in the same way of Mexico, Texas and Oregon and other places where he had been, telling of localities, situations and distances with a fullness and accuracy which few men could acquire with the same opportunities for observation. How much this had to do with his ability to plan campaigns and direct their execution is more than I know.

Towering however above all his other qualifications, was his rare good judgment. This as to military men and things must have been of the highest order. Whatever mistakes he made as to his cabinet officers he made none as to his military assistants. He was not unlike Bonaparte in this respect. Gen. Grant's public career was magnificent in its proportions and results, and it will stand, growing purer and brighter with the lapse of time as an imperishable monument in the world's history.

I speak now of two mistakes of his private life because I know they are the thoughts of the people. One was in allowing his name to be used in 1880 as a candidate for the presidency. I have no positive knowledge of his views at that time, but believed then and believe now that this was contrary to his own good judgment. I know that very many of his best friends were opposed to it and advised against it. Certain politicians in his party, understood to be his friends, determined to make him a candidate, and the influences around him bore in that direction, and so without any positive action and unwilling to disoblige his importunate friends, he allowed himself to be drawn into the convention to be rejected by it. I would rather have worked and voted for him than for any living man, but my conviction then was, and still is, that if he had been nominated he would have been defeated. Much as the people delighted to honor him there were vast numbers of his admirers and friends who would not vote to make any man president for a third term. I know that at one time Gen. Grant contemplated following the example of Washington, for he told me so, but influence subsequently may have changed his mind.

His other and greater mistake was in allowing himself to be drawn into his late disastrous business connection in New York. Great as he was in the turmoil of war and in the affairs of state, as to money matters he had the weakness of an unsophisticated boy. He was weak in trying to be richer when he was rich enough, and weaker still in trying to add to his fortune by speculations in Wall street, but in this respect he was not peculiar, for history shows that a great majority of the states men, warriors and scholars who have gained distinction as such have been lacking in financial abilities. That Gen. Grant, in this matter, was the victim of misplaced confidence, no one who knows him can doubt. No circumstance has come to light to raise a question in the mind of any impartial judge as to his personal integrity, and his struggles and sacrifices to make reparation to those injured by his misfortunes ought to be conclusive proof upon this point. I know not, nor can it ever be known, for he was one who would not tell, what anguish and torture he suffered by the knowledge that innocent people had been reduced from affluence to poverty by the failure of his firm, but I believe it worked like burning iron thrust into his just and generous nature. Mental suffering, as well as physical pain, reduced this mighty man of war to the weakness of a tottering child.

Whatever his errors were as to his personal interests, his judgment was unerring as to the interests of his country. When the thundercloud of war burst from the southern sky, he made no mistake as to the line of his duty. He had no affiliation with the administration of Mr. Lincoln by party ties, but he had fought for the glory of the flag upon the bloody fields of Mexico, and he could not see it dishonored by the impious hands of treason. When it was proposed as a war measure to emancipate the slaves, his judgment approved the proclamation of President Lincoln, and thenceforward he was the stalwart champion of universal freedom. When he was called to be chief magistrate he consented reluctantly from a sense of duty, and because he believed, and he was not mistaken in his judgment, that he could do more than any other man, for the restoration of peace and harmony to the union. When popular clamor for the inflation of a redundant currency carried away with it such men as Morton and Thurman he stood unshaken, like Teneriffe amid the waves of the ocean, and by his veto saved the country from dishonor and bankruptcy.

Two of our presidents have been assassinated and the nation has been in mourning at their funerals, but now a private citizen has died a natural death and the nation comes to his funeral like Rachel weeping for her children, and cannot be comforted. How shall we account for this universal expression of sorrow? Every citizen of the United States is interested in the unity and happiness of his country, and therefore every citizen, in the death of Gen. Grant, has lost a benefactor and a friend. We do not know the strength of our attachments to kindred and friends until they are rent asunder by the ruthless hand of death. While Gen. Grant was alive we thought of him kindly, but carelessly—as we think of one whom we meet every day, but when it was known that a fatal disease had seized him for its victim, a general sympathy sprang up, which grew stronger and stronger with his severe and protracted sufferings. When he died, the heart of the nation was tenderly affected towards him.

Gen. Grant was tried in all the vicissitudes of war time and again his courage was tested at the cannon's mouth and under the iron hail of battle his public and private life for years were a target for the poisoned arrows of malice, hatred and revenge but never was his endurance, courage or patience so tried as when for half a year in helpless, hopeless weakness he was compelled to look into the face of advancing and inevitable death. Inscrutable are the ways of the almighty and we are bound to accept the wisdom of him "who doeth all things well" but to human understanding it seems hard that one so great, so good and so just should have been put to this terrible ordeal. Uncomplainingly, unflinchingly and heroically he met his doom. When the disease pressed upon him he said with that natural ness which he never dismissed: "I should be glad to live, but if it is the will of providence, I am prepared to go." Grand in life, sublime in death.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit rest thee now;
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its place on high;
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die.

Nevermore will mortal eyes see this man whom a nation mourns and a world admired, but forgetfulness can never claim him for her own. Tens of thousands of veterans who still live will cherish with affection, among their memories of the war, the memory of him who led them through the storm of battle to the shining heights of victory. They will tell of him to their children, and they to theirs, and unborn generations with growing admiration shall hear the story of his deeds. Far away from where he now sleeps, and in the lowly cabins of the South, where the slave once crouched and trembled, the emancipated man shall tell his free born children how Grant fought for their freedom, and the tutelar deities of their song and story shall be, Lincoln and Grant. Wherever the stars and stripes may float on the land or on the sea they shall emblazon to the world with their inspiring associations the illustrious name of Grant. Union and liberty are the monuments of his fame. To-day with mourning and tears we commit all that is mortal of Ulysses S. Grant to the bosom of his mother Earth, but with pride we commit his name to the pen of History, to be written with those of Washington and Lincoln high upon the roll call of

The few immortal names
That were not born to die.

On the banks of the beautiful Hudson a grateful country will erect a stately monument to his memory. Unnumbered millions in the far-off future will gaze upon that structure with mingled feelings of gratitude and pride. Sunshine and cloud, for centuries to come, will cast their lights and shadows upon its summit, while the memorial river ever murmurs at its base, but when the marble and iron and brass of that monument shall have moldered into dust, the name of Grant will live.

Death makes no conquest of this conqueror,
For now he lives in fame, though not in life.

The choir sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and the audience was dismissed with the following benediction by the chaplain:

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Chairman Jones on Grover.

Denver Dispatch, Aug. [illegible]

The Hon. B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, chairman of the national republican committee and one of the heaviest backers of Blaine during the late presidential campaign, arrived in Denver yesterday with his wife and several prominent business men and manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Jones," said the reporter, "would you say anything about the presidential election and its results?"

"Well, really I don't want to say anything about politics. I can only say of the campaign that we did everything we could to elect Mr. Blaine, but failed."

"What do you think of Mr. Cleveland? What do you think his ideas on the tariff are?"

"I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Cleveland, but know intimately many of his friends, and don't believe he has yet given the subject much consideration. When he made that New Jersey speech during the campaign which lost him a great many votes, I know that the anti-tariff ideas were furnished him by a strong advocate of the theory, and when his mistake was pointed out the next day, he said 'D— the tariff subject. I have never given it the least thought.' I believe that after he has thoroughly examined it he will take my view, and if he does it will make him very strong."

Hygienic and nourishing. Ghirardelli's Cocoa. Cheaper and better than the imported. 3

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS NOT afraid of work in every county on the coast. Big pay to right person. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. 15jy1m

ANOTHER ROUSER FOR AGENTS—THE Life and Deeds of General Grant; new original authentic complete, the record of an honorable and brilliant career; a striking illustration of the triumph of genius under free institutions, as a man the purest of the times, as a soldier, the idol of millions of people, as a citizen the grandest of the nation; send for outfit at once, no time to lose. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 26jy1d San Francisco Cal.

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AGENTS—JOHN B. Gough's wonderful new book, Platform Echoes; thrillingly portrayed by anecdotes, incidents, personal experience, startling facts and disclosures, side splitting stories, funny situations and wonderfully graphic and fascinating tales of the most touching pathos. Sure quick. The field will soon be taken up. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF FINE ADDRESS to sell an article needed in every house in the city. Apply at 133½ First st., room G. 14jy7m

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—PERMANENT POSITION IN country by a clothing man, who understands dry goods. Address L. H. H., care Oregonian. 3a2

WET NURSE—YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN would take child to nurse. Address MRS. HENRY, box 24, [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, not afraid of hard work; a wholesale house or warehouse preferred. Address J. M., care Oregonian. 3a2

A YOUNG LADY WISHES SITUATION AS nurse for small baby; best of references. Address E. h., care Oregonian. 3a2

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY an experienced accountant, married man; will give best of references. Address W. H., care Oregonian. 3a

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER, who has evenings to spare, books to write up, copying to do, etc.; expert work done; best of city references. Address R. F. H., care Oregonian. 31jy1

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—WATER CLERK TO REPRESENT firm ship brokers at Port Townsend, W. T.; preference given to one with knowledge of French and German; state expert age and salary required. Address P. O. box 102, Tacoma, W. T. 3ad3w1

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOINERS. THE Portland Cornice [illegible] Co., No. 102 First st. 2a1

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED TO DO GENeral housework; $16 a month. Call at 322 Fourth street. 3a2

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN OF good address. Apply at room G, 133½ First st., bet. 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. 20jy1f

GIRLS WANTED AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum Block. [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM FOR LIGHT housekeeping for man, wife and infant; rent to be low. Address MRS. EDWARDS, No. 300 Eighth st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 110 ACRES, ALL UNDER fence; 50 acres in cultivation, good dwelling house and barn, 3 miles from Cedar Mills Postoffice, Washington Co.; terms easy; for particulars [illegible] 25jy1m

FOR SALE—105 ACRES (80 IN WHEAT & OATS) a mile of railroad and telegraph station, in heart of Yamhill county; terms easy. Address J. C. COOPER, McMinnville, Or. 15jy1m

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND AND stock—Fine business chances to men of small capital in any part of Cal., Oregon and Washington Territory. Call or address F. C. HENDERSON, No. 81 First st., bet. Third and Fourth, Portland, Or. 31jy1m

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE OR LEASE—640 acres of rich prairie bottom land on Goose lake. A. F. Snelling, Lakeview, Or. [illegible]

[illegible]

ONE FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACTS OF LAND for sale on the installment plan near the city of Portland. For particulars call on or address HARRISON B. OATMAN, No. 7 Stark street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST CLASS BUGGY HORSE. Inquire at No. 6 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK MATCH TEAM, suitable for carriage or heavy work. Address J. A. THOMAS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE MOSHER BAHMAN safe [illegible] Address [illegible] GILBERT BROS., Salem, Or.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND PORTable engines and boilers [illegible] MITCHELL, FISCHER & RIESCHER, [illegible] Oakland, Cal. 29jy1m

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON N. W. corner of First and Hooker [illegible] BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and Vine sts. 9jy1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR LIQUOR MEN. A SAloon [illegible]

$300—PARTNER WANTED, LADY OR gent [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE WELL ESTABLISHED DRY goods and millinery business [illegible] J. CORNELL, Administrator, East Portland, Or.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A HOTEL (FURnished) [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE—ON ACCOUNT of [illegible]

WATER POWER FLOUR MILL FOR SALE [illegible] Address JAS. THOMPSON, 40 N. Park st., Portland, Or.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible] J. WELCH [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—SECURITIES PURCHASED [illegible] B. GOLDSMITH [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture [illegible] WELCH, Attorney, [illegible]

MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED CITY property [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property on long time. H. B. OATMAN, 114 First.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WELLER & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS [illegible]

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers [illegible] a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 & 33 Front st., Portland, Or. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY MR. H. L. JONES, A LIGHT WEIGHT gold [illegible]

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER First and Third sts.; elevators, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 91 & 33 Front st., Portland, Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, 42 and 44 Front st., Portland, Or.

SADDLERY.

SHERLOCK SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. S. SMITH, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 8 North Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1860, Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST., Portland, and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise brokerage, cor. First and A, Portland.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists' supplies a specialty, 85 North Front st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

SMALL SUITE FOR ONE OR TWO, WITH BATH, in private family. 181 Yamhill and W. Park. 14jy1m

BAY WINDOW ROOMS FURNISHED EN suite or single; bath and gas. 272 First st. 2jy

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 264 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSEKEEPING rooms furnished complete; also furnished front rooms en suite or single, at 125½ Fifth st. 22jy1m

FOR RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF TELEPHONE building, cor. Second and A, containing 5 desirable rooms, with facilities for housekeeping. 3a2

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 264 FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel; fire-proof brick; the most elegantly furnished lodging house in Portland; rooms en suite or single. 5ajm

ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 34 Columbia st., for Second fine rooms and healthy location. 3a

SUNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN SUITS for housekeeping, with use of bathroom and hot water, at 125 A st., cor. of Sixth. 3a

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—PERSONS IN want of airy, comfortable lodgings, call at 229½ Second st., bet. Salmon and Main. Terms reasonable.

FOR RENT—CORNER SUIT OF NEWLY-FURnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, Yamhill over Quaker Dairy restaurant. Use of bath. 21jy1f

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

NO. 98 SEVENTH, BET. TAYLOR AND SALmon sts., house of 7 rooms, with bath, etc., for rent. Inquire at 210. 6a1

FOR RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, SITUATE S. E. cor. Water and Hooker sts.; water cistern and fine orchard; $16 per month. Inquire at No. 28 Washington st.

TO LET—LODGING HOUSE, 18 ROOMS AND bath; best location in the city, 83 Morrison st., near Fourth. Inquire of ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, 107 First st., opposite Ladd & Tilton's bank.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT, CONTAINING four rooms, besides closets and bathroom; good barn, and lawn, all finely located. For further particulars inquire of PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, No. 49 Washington st.

HOUSE TO RENT—ON CORNER AND SEVENTH sts.; five rooms and bath and closets. Apply at 215 First st.

FOR RENT—TWO GOOD SIX ROOM HOUSES, pleasantly located, at $10 each. F. W. GILLETTE, 87 Stark st.

FOR RENT—A NICE HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, in thorough repair, with bath room made as chinacloset, etc. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 131 N. Twelfth street, between G and H. 2a1f

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PLEASANT LOCATION and first class accommodations at MRS. VINSON'S, No. 66 Clay st., near Third. 30jy1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE city all real estate matters confided to me will be attended to by Mr. J. Fred Clark, 12 Stark st. W. H. CREIGHTON.

TWO HOURS A DAY FOR A MONTH, AT THE B. & C. College will result in a great improvement in writing; students come at any hour to the day, $5 per month. N. W. cor. Second and Salmon. W. JAMES, Principal. 1jyf

GOOD HORSE SALE—THE BAGGAGE LEFT AT the Burton House will be sold at auction at Waterfront's Warehouse, Front street, between Second and Third, in 30 days from this date. J. HAAS. July 12, 1885. 13jy30 Alliance Lodge A.M. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Eugene La Rocque. M. LA ROCQUE, Guardian of the estate of Eugene La Rocque. May 18, 1885.

HO CAMPERS—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREpared to do hauling and all parcels or freight forwarded or returned to any cars will be easily carried for and delivered at reasonable rates. Leave orders with P. L. DARLING, [illegible] 1jyf1

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Portland Homestead Association, at the office of said association, 29 Stark st., Portland, Or., on the second Monday (10th day) of August, 1885, at 2 o'clock of said day, to elect directors of said association and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. [illegible] J. F. GROVES, Sec.

OFFICE CANAL AND LOCK COMMISSIONERS, SALEM, Or., July 25, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE canal and locks at Oregon City will be closed for necessary repairs for 15 days from and after the 15th day of August, 1885. J. F. MOODY, R. P. EARHART, EDWARD HIRSCH, Canal and Lock Commissioners. 29jy1s

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants; specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1 Front st., between Washington and Alder.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and ship pure and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant. Consignments solicited. No. 32 Third street, P. O. box 763, Portland, Oregon. 12a1f

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits, nuts, eggs, Eastern and California produce solicited.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. S. P. JOSEPHI HAS REMOVED HIS RESIdence to N. W. cor. Seventh and Main sts. Office at Odd Fellows' Washington st., bet. First and Second.

A. J. MICKLIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office 175 Washington street; telephone No. 14.

MRS. M. H. WHITNEY, M. D., MRS. OLLIS, assistant, formerly with Dr. Murray, Cor. First and Yam [illegible]

W. NEWBURY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR at law [illegible] and Morrison sts., Portland, Or.

DR. J. A. BRYANT CAN BE FOUND AT the [illegible] a specialty. Office [illegible] Portland, Or.

F. A. OLBY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON; office [illegible] First and Yamhill; residence [illegible] Diseases of children a specialty; calls promptly attended to.

JOHN D. WILCOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 22 No. 401 California street, San Francisco, Cal. Collections made for Portland firms.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importers and dealers in farm and mill machinery, 55 and 72 Front st., Portland, Or.

Z. T. WRIGHT, DEALER IN FARM & MILL Machinery, Belting, Oils, Bain Wagons, Implements, Pumps, Belts, etc. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty. Rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 & 68 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, tropical and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 & 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general work.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

FERBERT, BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 105 Front st., Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

ADMIRALTY—IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL HANCOCK, the Bark, etc., and the Commo[illegible] in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, on the 10th day of July, 1885, by Mr. John H. Woodward, proctor for libellant, [illegible] and the tug [illegible] the cause of contract for seamen's wages [illegible] and praying that process may be issued against the said bark [illegible] Therefore in pursuance of the said monition under the seal of the said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest therein, to appear before the said court, at the city of Portland, in said district, on the 9th day of September, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated this 13th day of July, 1885. FENIMORE KELLY, U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon. John H. Woodward, Proctor for Libellant. [illegible]

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL FEmale complaints by DR. VAN MONCISCAR, Nos. 132 and 134 Third st., Portland.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EAST—ern price, 151 [illegible]

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

TRADE INTERESTS

Some two years ago THE OREGONIAN published an article predicting that demoralization of business throughout the Northwest would follow the completion of the Northern Pacific railway. It foretold what has since resulted, that the Northwest would be overrun with representatives of all classes of eastern establishments, tempting the interior merchants to give the East a trial, and this has been done on a large and expensive scale. Numerous dealers have ordered heavily, and in many instances excessively, overstocking themselves with commodities which they really did not require and which never can be sold, and more than this, not a few of them have left Portland jobbers to carry long overdue accounts, using the money which should have cleared off these debts to "honor" sight drafts from the East. A goodly number of the failures in Oregon and Washington during the past two years is traceable to this cause.

We are informed by a trustworthy traveling salesman that the country from Spokane Falls to Ashland, and from Baker City to Victoria is flooded with goods of uniform inferior quality, purchased from self-styled "manufacturers' agents,"—many of them purchased from one to two years ago, and of course unsalable, and we have before us the card of one of these irresponsible "agents," purporting to represent Eastern manufacturers, together with proof from the manufacturers themselves that the claim is utterly false. This is a fair sample of the "introduction" used by this class of "agents" or "representatives," whose offices are in their hats and whose claims are wholly unworthy of credence. It is well known that no legitimate manufacturer, who has any regard for his standing, will "peddle" the output of his business, and it behooves our merchants to put a quietus on such fraudulent practices. Otherwise jobbing houses, thus undermined, will be compelled to become active competitors with those who should be customers.

Complaint is made, and justly too, that jobbers here do a retail business. But careful inquiry proves this to be the exception rather than the rule, and it is very easy for the customers of such firms to suppress this business by withholding their orders from those who are known to practice it.

There are houses here that operate only in legitimate channels, whose business is suffering from patronage given to the East through itinerant salesmen who misrepresent their own position by claiming to be representatives of first-class eastern manufacturers, when they are in reality only the agents of inferior eastern jobbing houses, scarcely recognized in the regular trade. If goods are ordered from the actual manufacturers they must be ordered in the full packages only, which in nine cases out of ten will overstock any one but a jobber and this surplus must be carried over month after month and eventually be sold at a sacrifice whereas by buying at home and selecting both quantity and quality stocks may be replenished oftener and to the best possible advantage. Too little attention is given to this, as also to other features, such as freight expense, cost of package, etc., when ordering from the eastern houses.

Merchants of the interior might profitably consider this whole subject. Jobbers are operating on a close basis all over the Pacific coast, and to invite their competition may result in serious injury to the country merchants. The policy of taking orders from salesmen falsely claiming to be representatives of eastern manufacturers doesn't give the country cheaper goods, but does in many instances give it inferior goods. Moreover it disturbs the legitimate business arrangements of the country in a variety of ways, and especially by producing misunderstandings and estrangements among those whose legitimate business interests are closely linked together.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

"We rise," says the democratic paper at Pendleton, "to request THE OREGONIAN to inform an anxious public what has become of the southern confederacy lately." The southern confederacy, THE OREGONIAN regrets to say, is still doing business at the old stand, as it has done during nearly forty years past. It is not to be supposed, because prominent men of the South have been speaking kind words about Gen Grant, that the southern confederacy is at last dissolved. Sixteen states are still solidly united on the principles of "Jeffersonian democracy." They plump all their votes that way still, and will keep on doing it. What is called the rebellion was only an incident of this system of politics. The states that constitute the confederacy, standing by this system of politics, are merely voting as they fought, and the confederacy never can be said to have dissolved till those states give up their solid political combination. What is meant by the southern confederacy, therefore, is this combination of sixteen states, naturally adhering to the democratic party through affinity with the same principles that produced the rebellion and casting their votes solidly in every election with a certainty counted on for an indefinite time to come, as it has been counted on for a long time past.

For many years the democratic party of the North has rested its hopes chiefly on the solid South and its hopes rest there still. There is no certainty at any time that that party can carry a single northern state, but holding the sixteen states of the south as a compact political confederacy upon which the democratic party can ever rely there is a vast force always securely in hand which gives a basis for a contest and then the problem is to get a little additional strength from the North and win and hold the government through a scheme in which the confederacy or the solid South is the chief factor. This southern confederacy the democratic party wants to see maintained. It has cultivated this solid sectionalism for many years. It began it long before the war and after the war took it up where it had been interrupted by the war. The kind words of southern generals and of southern newspapers towards Gen Grant—though everybody receives them gladly—certainly do not indicate a dissolution of that solid political combination of the sixteen states, that constitute the southern confederacy. Those states, if they can't vote directly as they fought, will continue to vote in solid combination as nearly as possibly that way and to make the matter [illegible] will continue to employ the old methods of fraud and violence that they began away back before the rebellion. The democratic party of the North knows this and banks on it as its principal capital.

The immediate financial troubles of the Oregon Pacific railroad have been disposed of and trains are running regularly between Corvallis and Yaquina bay. The line is enjoying a local traffic which we are told more than pays the charges of operation. An attempt will be made to ship the grain of Benton county via Yaquina bay to San Francisco but it must at first from the nature of the situation and for the present at least the road will have to draw its income from its local business.

It is stated by a London journal which quotes statistics to establish its statements, that the most poorly paid working girls in the metropolis are those engaged in the work of sewing and binding bibles. It makes the assertion also that for every heathen abroad who can be induced to use the sacred volume for anything else than gun wadding, a dozen of these girls are driven to perdition at home.

In order to present a continuous account of the funeral of Gen Grant, we reprint this morning that portion which came in time for the SUNDAY OREGONIAN, and to this are added to-day several columns of new matter by way of completing the recital of the event. In compliance with a general demand we also reprint Judge Williams's excellent oration in full.

An Iowa paper reports that a citizen of its town, who was recently in Richmond, Virginia, asked a confederate democrat a question or two about politics. "Oh!" said he, "we democrats vote the democratic ticket first, and attend to religion and prohibition afterward."

A LOCAL HARDSHIP.

The Willamette river has two mouths. Its main channel connects with the Columbia river twelve miles below Portland, but a side channel passes down west of Sauvie's island and enters the Columbia at St. Helens. This side channel, known as the Willamette slough, is deep and navigable for steamboats for its whole length of twenty miles. The country is fertile on both sides, contains a population of many hundreds, and is the seat of a large productive industry. The situation is favorable for supply farming for the Portland market, and the people are largely engaged in this kind of business. Proximity to Portland and cheap transportation by water have been the main advantages of the country. Its industry has grown up under these advantages; is, in fact, an outgrowth of them, and if they are destroyed, it will languish and fall.

The farmers of this lower river are suffering under a singular hardship. Two or three years ago the government engineers, with the idea of directing the natural current of the slough or the greater part of it through the upper and main outlet to the Columbia, and so, by an increased flow of water to scour out obstructive shoals at that point, built a dam across the upper end where the water enters. A narrow steamboat passage was left in this dam, but the water rushes through it with such force that during most of the time it is not safe nor even possible for the smaller boats, such as ply the slough, to make the passage. It is now the rule for boats to enter and pass from the slough at its lower end. The detour is long, a boat often having to travel forty miles to reach Portland from a point naturally and actually distant only fifteen or twenty miles. It makes navigation long and expensive where before it was short and cheap. It prevents the farmers from getting their perishable products to market while they are fresh. It has destroyed the competition between boats which formerly kept rates down. Many of the farmers of the mainland have given up shipping by river and send their stuff at much greater expense than formerly by railroad.

The people feel that they are outraged. They feel that there is great injustice in taking from them an important natural advantage to create an artificial benefit somewhere else. The last legislature was appealed to in the hope of getting an order from the government to tear out the obstructive dam but the petition was killed by the adverse report of a committee which regarded the "interests of slough navigation as trifling compared with the interests of commerce." This may be true, but the natural and first right belonged to the smaller interest. It is thought by the farmers that all the benefits to the ship-channel now resulting from the dam could be secured by a guiding wall extending into the channel from the upper point of Sauvie's island. However this may be engineers will know best, but there should if possible be some change that will leave the slough open as formerly to navigation.

This is a case where a general and great interest stands opposed to a special and limited interest. The objectionable dam is the chief feature of a work which has developed channels through two bad bars, permitting deep ocean ships to pass up and down on their way to and from Portland at all times. To tear out this dam would cause a return of the old deposits and the old troubles, unless the same results could be secured by other means. The people of Columbia slough should bear in mind that the commerce which their local interests is compelled to give way to, is an essential condition of the state of things in Portland which makes it desirable for them to reach here with their stuff. If there were no commerce there would be no city, and so no market and so, to follow the illustration another stage, no need of a steamboat passage at the upper end of the slough. These general considerations must prevail, but we hope that the engineers will find a way of giving the people a convenient channel and at the same time of maintaining the good results on the river bars.

REAL AND IMAGINARY LAND VALUES

One effect of the hard times has been to reduce the price of farming lands all over the state, and particularly in the Willamette valley. Farms which have been sold in past years for twenty dollars and upwards per acre, are in the market at ten, and lands recently valued at forty and fifty dollars are now claimed to be worth not more than twenty five and thirty. These figures represent actual cases coming under our observation, but it is fair to say that they apply only to special instances of decline, and exaggerate the average, which is in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. Land has fallen in price, not from any general blight or loss of productive power, nor through any decline in actual value, but from the general depressed circumstances of the country. The pressure of hard times has forced a vast amount of land on the market. Many a farmer is eager to sell part of his farm to pay off the mortgage which is eating up his earnings, and others who hold farming lands upon investment are eager to convert into money property which now yields no revenue.

The stress of the times is, unquestionably, the chief cause of the decline, but it is partly due to the discovery by land holders that land is not worth the amounts they have imagined and indeed, in many cases actually paid or received for it. Land is worth what it will earn interest upon and nothing more. There is not a farm in the Willamette valley that ever paid or ever can pay under our present system of farming, independent of the labor of its owner, 8 per cent on the common estimate of its value a year ago. Land has been held too high. A good deal of loss has resulted to farmers from fancied notions of wealth through an unreasonable estimate of the value of their land. A man who thinks he is worth thirty or forty thousand dollars no matter what his actual income will indulge extravagances which he would not think of if he thought himself worth only half as much. He will not hesitate to incur obligations that he would avoid as he would avoid a pestilence, if he did not imagine himself amply able to pay several times over. Fine houses and barns built during the flush times when farmers thought their land worth double what they can now get for it, are scattered all over the country. At last the "rub" has come, and many are being rubbed pretty hard. One false notion the country is getting [illegible] is very [illegible]

The excessive valuation of farms for years past has seriously hindered the progress of the country by keeping out immigration from the best regions. A newcomer upon being told that he can have a certain tract for a certain sum begins to figure on the probable returns from the investment and when he "sees nothing in it" he passes on. Many instances of this kind have come to our knowledge. The country will be better off with cheap land, simply as an attraction to immigration. If the Willamette valley had five times its present population it would have none too many people. The division of the large farms and the opening up of the higher parts of the land heretofore untilled will naturally follow the decline in prices and the country will profit by it.

The fact that an unusual amount of land is on the market is the result of a general effort to pay up. Never before has there been such a general squaring of accounts. We have always been a borrowing people. Till now it has been easy to borrow, but the conditions of lending have become so severe under our new mortgage tax law that capitalists are drawing in their money. The effect is a terrible pressure on the country which has through long years of indulgence learned the practice of putting off the day of accounting year after year. It is a new and a harsh experience, but the end is wholesome.

Every now and then we are favored by telegraph with a "conversation" somebody has had with the president, in which the latter delivers a lecture on civil service reform, declaring that neither removals nor appointments should be made for partisan reasons. And yet who does not know that thousands of removals and appointments have been made by President Cleveland expressly on partisan grounds and no other? And who does not know that the thing is going on all the time? It is not going on so rapidly, indeed, as the president's party desires, but it is going on all the same; and it ought to be done with honest avowal that its object is to get the offices into the hands of the democrats. Then nobody could complain. The study seems to be how to get the offices into democratic hands as fast as possible, and at the same time keep up a show of "reforming" the service and escape the criticism of the mugwumps.

There are 880 butter factories in Iowa, 417 in Illinois, 130 in Wisconsin, 100 in Kansas, 100 in Minnesota, 61 in Missouri, 50 in Indiana, and 40 in Nebraska—a total of 1788 in eight states. The value of the dairy products in Iowa alone in 1884 was $50,000,000, and that of the United States was $500,000,000. The value of the milch cows of the United States is put at $700,000,000 in excess of the entire capital stock of all the national banks and trust companies of the country. We should have "creameries" in Oregon, like those of Iowa, only like everything else, they "wouldn't pay."

The oration by Judge Williams on Gen. Grant is judicious and discriminating. To many speakers on such an occasion there is a temptation to use only the language of lofty panegyric, and not infrequently the effort is so poorly sustained as to make a sorry effect. But Judge Williams has too practical and too sound a judgment to make such a mistake. His oration is like himself—calm, impartial and solid, and therefore a valuable contribution to the materials from which history will make up its judgment upon Gen. Grant.

GRANT'S BURIAL PLACE

Chicago Tribune

In reply to an article in the *Tribune* a few days ago pointing out that New York city was not entitled to the honor of being the receptacle and custodian of Gen. Grant's remains, the press of that city have teemed with vituperative assaults upon the *Tribune*, but they do not attempt to answer the real objection contained in the original article. The manner in which they squirm, however, and the rage which they exhibit show that the shot hit and hurt.

The reason assigned by the *Tribune* why New York is not entitled to the honor of keeping the Old Commander's ashes is, because from the time Gen Grant drew his sword in defense of the Union to the day he died it has opposed the principles which he represented. In 1864, when McClellan was nominated upon a platform that declared the war a failure and the Union dissolved, and Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Grant were struggling to save the nation, New York city voted against Lincoln and Union by over 47,000 majority. In those dark hours of the nation's peril it was the controlling men of New York that broke down the selling price of 6-per cent (5-20) coin bonds of the Union below fifty cents on the dollar, and of legal-tender greenbacks to a like level, thereby doubling the cost of the war on the taxpayers of the nation. While Grant was fighting before Richmond, New York city opened a fire in the rear and did all it could to paralyze his efforts. It fought against him during the war for the Union. What did it do for him after the war?

When Gen Grant, in spite of New York city's aid to the rebel South, had accomplished his great and glorious task and sheathed his sword, the loyal people called him to be their chief executive. In that contest New York city declared against him by 60,578 majority, which was sufficient to give the empire state to his anti-union, state-supremacy opponent. Let it always be remembered that this city which claims the remains of Gen Grant gave the largest anti-union majority which it ever cast against the Old Commander. For these reasons the Chicago *Tribune* denies that New York city has any claim to the honor of furnishing the last resting place for the soldier with whose enemies it sided during the war and whom it strove to defeat for president after the war, and whose national principles it has bitterly opposed from first to last.

The Union people of this country are both disappointed and mortified not alone that Gen Grant should be buried in a pleasure park, but that he should be buried in the city of New York at all. It is an undeserved distinction for a city which was never friendly to what he fought for and labored for. We do not question but what there are some patriotic men and some men who were liberal to Gen Grant, mostly born elsewhere who now reside in New York. It would be strange in so large a city if there were not some such men. In speaking of the city we had in mind the dominating elements of its people. Perhaps the New York *Tribune*, one of the principal squirmers, will understand us when we say that we mean the kind of people who tried to burn its office and murder its editor because he was loyal to the cause Gen Grant was fighting for.

From the day that Gen Grant drew his sword to the day he died New York city has been ready to give from 50,000 to 60,000 majority against the national principle for which he stood. When he went to New York to reside it made merchandise of his reputation and traded upon his private character, finally ruining him in fortune, smirching his name, and, as Gen. Sherman says, preparing the way for the disease to which he has succumbed—in short, breaking his heart. Since his death the rulers of New York have seized upon his ashes to enhance the value of unsalable real estate in the vicinity of an inchoate pleasure park. This is the estimate in which New York has held him, and the base uses to which she has put him. Does this constitute a valid or decent title to the honor of furnishing his last resting place?

WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL.

St. Paul Daily Globe

The *Ulster Gazette*, published at Kingston Ulster county, N Y, January 4, 1800, contains a description of the funeral services of Gen Washington at Mt Vernon, which receive additional interest at this time by being brought in comparison with the funeral services of Gen Grant now in progress. A large number of persons assembled on that December day from many miles around Mt Vernon to pay the last tribute of respect to the father of his country. At that day a person who went twenty miles in mid winter to attend a funeral had an arduous journey to perform. Now there will be thousands and tens of thousands going from the Pacific slope and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to New York to witness and participate in the imposing pageantry of Gen Grant's funeral. The correspondent of the Ulster *Gazette*, describing the scene at Mt. Vernon says: "In the long and lofty portico, whereon the hero walked in glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country took an impressive—a farewell view." On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed "Surge ad Judicium," about the middle of the coffin "Gloria Deo," and on the silver plate the name age and date of death. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon minute guns commenced firing from a vessel in the river when the corpse was removed and carried toward the grave. The procession formed as follows: Cavalry and infantry with arms reversed, a band of music and the clergy. Next came the general's horse with his saddle holsters and pistols. Then the remains, carried by the six pall bearers. These were followed by the mourners, Masonic brethren and citizens. When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn on the bank of the Potomac river, where the family vault was placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched toward the mount and formed their lines—the clergy, the Masonic brethren and the citizens descended to the vault, and the burial service of the Episcopal church was read. At the conclusion of the religious service three general discharges from the infantry, the cavalry, and a battery of eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed commander in chief of the armies of the United States, the ex president and the nation's hero.

The Ex-Confederate Pall Bearers

Chicago Evening Journal

In selecting ex confederate generals to act with the pall bearers at Gen Grant's funeral, in accordance with Mrs Grant's request, there would have been an evident propriety in selecting such ex rebels as have acknowledged that the war for the Union was right, and that the war against it was wrong, as it was unsuccessful. Longstreet and Mahone would, as among the ex rebel generals have faithfully represented such Union sentiment as exists at the South. Joseph F Johnston and Simon Buckner represent simply "the lost cause," as Jeff Davis represents it. Their appointment by President Cleveland to represent the South at Gen Grant's funeral may be appropriate, if the relics of the rebellion simply are to be represented on that occasion. But as to the new South, the Union South, the loyal South, if there is such a thing, they do not represent it.

THE BILIOUS,

Dyspeptic or constipated should address with two stamps for pamphlet WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo N Y.

GRANT AS THE SILENT MAN.

General Grant was a man who could be intimately known to no great number. He had a reserve that often was so icy as to forbid access, and he never sought popularity by the cheap method of flattering people into the opportunity to form his acquaintance. During the active period of his life he appeared to most persons as impassive as marble in the quarry, and, therefore, was almost unapproachable. Yet to the limited number who really knew him intimately he was an agreeable and often vivacious companion. He was one of the few eminent men who never talked too freely. In this he resembled Cæsar more than any other very eminent man in history. Washington had the same quality to an extent, but he sometimes grew excited and uttered passionate words. Cromwell was not profuse of speech, though he talked of public affairs habitually in a tone that would now be characterized as that of religious cant. Napoleon was a man of rapid utterance, and talked usually with sense and spirit in the early part of his career, but during the latter part of it became merely garrulous or irascible in speech as in temper, and often talked like a fool. In all history there is not another such record as that of his talk to an Austrian official after his escape into Germany from the disastrous Russian campaign. That speech, in which he ran on glibly for an hour or more, was an effort to make the appalling disaster that had overtaken him appear a mere joke, a trivial thing, and yet at every expression the effort betrayed him.

Grant's habit of silence on the whole may have been wise, for it kept him out of many embarrassments into which freer speech might have led him, yet to a well-balanced man an impenetrable silence ought not to be necessary. So far as could be observed, Grant never got into an excited mood, never showed anger, and hardly ever annoyance or vexation. To a man so thoroughly self-possessed, silence should not be necessary as a protection against mistakes. Grant never talked brilliantly and in this fact there was safety but he could talk with directness and good sense on any subject that claimed his attention.

But it is always better for a man to say too little than to say too much. A man often "gives himself away," as the expressive slang of the present day has it, by incontinence of speech. Many men have a fatal facility in the use of their words. Seldom is the best talker the best man of affairs. This has been noted always in the case of our most remarkable orators. Men who move popular assemblies most never do much else. And it is singular, too, that this same popular judgment usually holds them to be of little account.

EARTH-BURIAL.

In the preparation of the body of Gen Grant for burial, and in its interment, every effort has been made for its preservation and yet it will not long be preserved. Nor is there need. "Dust to dust" is the simple order of nature. These our bodies, as the poet Walter expresses it, are but the cottages we inhabit. By time they get so battered and decayed that we can inhabit them no longer, and then even our dearest friends must put them out of sight. Why arrest that natural return to dust which may be delayed, indeed, but not prevented, and which, if prevented, would serve no purpose?

Ancient Egypt embalmed the dead as a means of preserving the body for return of the soul, and even buried a piece of money with it as a fee to the Elysian ferryman. So well was the embalmer's work done that mummies, kept six thousand years have been used to boil the pot of the Arab, or, converted into nostrums of quackery, have been sold in the ends of the earth. Or, as Sir Thomas Browne says: "The Egyptian mummies which Cambyses or time hath spared, avarice now consumeth. Mummy is become merchandise, Mizraim cures wounds and Pharoah is sold for balsams." Why, as the same eloquent writer expresses it, should men "deceive even their flatteries above sun, and study conceits to perpetuate their names in heaven?"

"But life," says the same writer, "is a pure flame, and we live by an invisible sun within us." Among men fame is the only immortality. "The earth can have but earth, which is its due," says Shakespeare in one of his greatest sonnets—a line in its simple monosyllables worth all the obituary sermons ever spoken. In a fragment of Ennius, father of Roman poetry, we read:

Nemo me lachrymis decoret nec funera fletu
Faxit—cur? volito vivus per ora virum
My fate let no lament nor tears deplore
I live in fame, although I breathe no more

Literally, "I fly about, living, through the mouths of men." This is the only way that men's names may be perpetuated on earth, though tombs and monuments are well enough but why try to preserve the lifeless body, or why think of it? At best it can be preserved only a little season, for what is even a thousand years in the march of time? Neither to embalm bodies for preservation after the Egyptian method, nor to burn them after the Roman, is conformable to what most think is the Christian way of obsequies, which is to turn to dust again, in obedience to the sentence of the Maker of man.

RICH, SORDID, MEAN

Our telegrams yesterday said that less than $[illegible]5,000 had been subscribed in New York so far towards the Grant monument. Chicago has already raised $40,000 for a cenotaph to Grant in that city.

The Boston *Herald* predicts that ten years hence the body of General Grant will be lying under a monument at Washington, erected by a willing popular subscription while New York, for all its wealth, will be scouring the country for money, which will not be obtained to build a monument in the great and stingy metropolis. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* also rises to remark—

While the nation mourns for Grant Ferdinand Ward enjoys his luxurious apartments, smokes his Romas Victorias, sips his iced champagne and laughs in his sleeve at the ease with which he swindled the Grants and other victims. Is it not time that the public should know by what means this rascal has stopped the wheels of justice? Whom has he bribed with the millions which he made away with? The city of New York, instead of outraging the feelings of the country by its indecent haste in bidding for General Grant's remains ought to be ashamed of itself that it has allowed Ferdinand Ward to go unpunished for fourteen months.

All of which is very much to the purpose. New York is not getting any compliments these days from the country at large.

Distressing Death of a Child

At a coroner's inquest in Philadelphia recently over the body of a child the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the administration of a patent cough syrup containing morphia. Dr Samuel K Cox of Washington states that not one cough medicine in ten is free from this objection. After careful analyses and practical tests he endorses Red Star Cough Cure as being purely vegetable, absolutely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics. He regards it as a most happy and valuable discovery.

Dr Henley's Celery Beef and Iron is a fine appetizer and promoter of digestion.

NEW TO-DAY.

"THE CRITERION IS THE PLACE TO [illegible]

PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR
October 8 to [illegible] 1885

LADIES' BATHING SUITS.
JOHN CRAN & CO.

OAK WOOD $4.75 PER CORD
Foot of Morrison St.

F W BALTES & CO PRINTERS
110 Front st formerly D C Ireland & Co
Largest House in the Northwest

[illegible] Are the Best
49 First st

CHANGED HANDS.
CAMPI RESTAURANT 86 First St
VANTOIT & ERNOULT, SUCCESSORS TO B[illegible] Finest meals in Oregon. Private rooms for ladies. Regular French Dinner 50c.

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Trade will be held at its rooms in New Market block on Monday evening the 10th inst at 8 o'clock. F K ARNOLD Sec.

MEETING NOTICES.

Attention, Foresters!—A regular meeting of Court Mount Hood takes place this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. By order S WEBSTER, C. R. N W SPRAHAN, Rec. Sec.

Harmony Lodge No 12, F. & A. M.—There will be a meeting this (Monday) evening, Aug 10th, at their hall corner Third and Alder. Sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend. By order W M.

BORN

July 31st to the wife of [illegible] A. Stewart, a daughter. [San Francisco papers please copy.]

DIED.

In this city Aug 9 Louise Ethel Carr, aged 3 years and 11 months. Funeral will take place at 10 A. M. Tuesday from residence, 288 Fourth st. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

Chr A Wass, Artistic Wig Maker 83 Yamhill st. Special prices.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE CRITERION DRY GOODS STORE—LOWest prices. 163 Third st.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S 71 Morrison st.

WANTED—COOK AND STEWARD FOR river steamer. P O box 736.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Call at 73 East Park, head of Oak st.

WE ARE BUSY FOR THE BEST OF REASONS. THE CRITERION.

LATEST STYLE SUITS AND WRAPS AT greatly reduced prices at PILGER'S 153 Third street.

DRESSMAKING IN EVERY BRANCH ARTIStically executed by MISS PILGER at 153 Third street.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN with good education. Apply at room 8, 71½ First st.

W P BERGER, SIGN PAINTER HAS REmoved to 100 First st. up-stairs, with Jesse Waddell.

GET YOUR MEDICINES IN QUANTITIES AT a big reduction. Homœopathic Pharmacy Room 29, Council Building.

ORDER YOUR WINTER SUPPLY OF GREEN or dead fir wood from W G JENNE at Ankeny office No 5 Washington st.

FOR ALL WOOL READY MADE DRESSES send to H. B. LITT, The Leader Third & Alder. Also Dolmans and fine Dressmaking.

FOR SALE—FINE DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT piano, used only 3 months, at great bargain on account of leaving city. 128 Grant st.

WANTED—A NO 1 CURRIER AT THE Willamette Tannery, Eugene City, Or., for particulars, apply at the Oregonian office.

CLOCKS CAREFULLY REPAIRED AT REAsonable rates, sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG, 145 First street.

FOR RENT—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED front room with alcove, bay window, hot and cold water etc, also a smaller one, location central, terms moderate. For particulars, call at 167 Third st.

NO PAIN [illegible]. Breathe vitalised air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $8 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PREHN BROS., graduates Phila. Dental Col. Room 54 Union Block.

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF MULTnomah County Oregon—Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, 1885 the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah County and publicly examine the assessment roll and correct all errors in valuation description of lands lots or other property.
GEORGE HAROLD
Portland Aug 10. Assessor Multnomah Co. Or.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN—THE undersigned thoroughly posted and acquainted in every detail, would like to secure the business of attending to collection of bills and accounts for this city and state. Also to post books, make out bills weekly or monthly, bills collected by the month or on commission; or would like to represent some No. 1 house on the road. Had experience; first class references and security given. Address W. R. care Oregonian.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—CAPITOL BUILDing, Boise City—The Commissioners for the erection of the Capitol Building at Boise City, Idaho will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock noon of August 27 1885 for furnishing the materials, excepting brick (which will be furnished by the Commission) and the completion of said building above the basement by the first day of November 1886 according to the plans details and specifications on file in the office of the Territorial Secretary in Boise City. Also separate sealed proposals for materials and work as follows: First for the completion by the fifteenth day of November 1885 of all the mason work with the total window frames and all other wood and all iron work required during the progress of the mason work including all the materials required, excepting brick. Second for the remaining materials and the completion of the building by the first day of November 1886. As a guaranty of good faith all bids must be accompanied by a certified check of a National Bank for ten (10) per cent of the bid or ten (10) per cent of the principal bid which shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail to execute a contract with bond with approved sureties in half the amount of the accepted bid for the faithful performance of his contract. The Commission will if desired make advances on material delivered on the ground. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
WM. H. RIDENBAUGH, Secretary.
Boise City Aug 6 1885.

DIVIDEND NO 110
THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share upon its capital stock on August 10 1885. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets Portland, Or.
J A BRUMSEY Manager Oregon Branch.

TO WATER CONSUMERS.
WATER NOTICE—IN ORDER TO FURNISH water to people living in the most elevated part of the city the following rule of the company will be strictly enforced. Section 19 rules and regulations, reads as follows: Street sprinkling not allowed under any circumstances, the use of water for irrigation is prohibited except between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock A M and 5 and 8 o'clock P M. Persons known to violate this rule will be charged double rates and the water will be shut off from said premises until the amount is paid, and $2 additional for cutting off the same.
PORTLAND WATER CO.

Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Farm Property

AT VIOLA CLACKAMAS CO
FOR SALE AT A BIG BARGAIN.
LOOK HERE!

LARGE COUNTRY GRIST MILL built by competent millwrights—3 run of burrs, large warehouse. The whole of Clear creek for a water power with 14 feet fall. Mill in good condition. Splendid tributary farming community.

SASH SAW MILL on the other side of the creek can be enlarged to any capacity. Eight acres of ground for mill sites.

142 ACRES OF FARMING LAND adjoining, with Clear creek running through it. 30 acres of fine bottom soil in cultivation. Fair house, with living spring. Twelve miles to Oregon City. The perfect warranty deed given.

Price only $4,000 for the whole of it—$2,000 down, balance in one to five years at 8 per cent. The [illegible] is worth more than the money. Apply at once or you will lose it to—
H E CROSS
Attorney and Real Estate Agent, Oregon City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF
[illegible]
Oil Paintings, Library,
ETC ETC ETC

We will sell, by order of JOHN D DEMENT, Assignee of the estate of DANIEL HOLTON at public auction on the premises No 138 Fourth st (up stairs) bet. Washington and Alder sts. commencing on

MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1885,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

ELEGANT FURNITURE & FITTINGS
Comprising in part—

Very Elegant and Elaborately Carved Solid Walnut Bedroom Suit, full marble top.
Elegant full size and ¾ Solid Walnut Bedsteads, carved.
Fine Clipper Spring and [illegible] Curled Hair Mattresses.
Elegant Solid Walnut Wardrobe. Blankets.
Feather Pillows.
Elegant Parlor Suit, [illegible]
[illegible] Boston Rocker—a very handsome [illegible] Center Table, full marble top.
Fine Lace Curtains and Cornices.
7 VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS to which we invite particular attention.
Elegant Brussels Carpets. Hall and Stair Carpets.
Fine Walnut Bookcases, also a choice collection of Standard Books, including American Cyclopedia, Picturesque America, Irving's Works, Chambers' Cyclopedia, Rollins' History, Dickens, Tennyson, etc., etc.
Cook Bed Lounge, also Solid Extension Table.
Dining Chairs, Crockery, Plated Ware, Glassware, Linoleum, Ice Box, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO

The Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Bedding, Hall Carpets, Bedroom Suits, Shades, Mattresses, etc. etc. on [illegible] rooms over the Baldwin Restaurant, and known as the

PROGRESS CLUB ROOMS

up stairs on the south side of Alder st. between First and Front sts.

The sale will be commenced at No 138 Fourth st. up stairs promptly at 10 o'clock A M.

N B—Buyers of furniture will do well to attend this sale as most of the goods are very handsome and almost new.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible] furniture of the room at 138 Fourth [illegible] on Alder street, will be sold at 10 o'clock A M.

CONSULT
DR. VAN MONISCAR
WITH STRICT PRIVACY IN ALL
PRIVATE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Loss, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted development, Lack of energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediment to Marriage, also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

NERVOUS Diseases (with or without dreams) Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business.

BOTH SEXES consult confidentially. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.

INFLAMMATION of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, Internal or External Deafness or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

MEDICINES furnished from my own laboratory for all cases. Private rooms for ladies.

OFFICE—No 132 and 134 Third street, City.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

—A—
[illegible]
—THE—
[illegible]
—AND—
[illegible]

From this time to the first of January, 1886,

[illegible]

Will be sent as a PREMIUM to every new subscriber, and to every person renewing his subscription for one year to

The [illegible]

An Unexampled Offer!

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consists of twelve pages, and contains more matter than any other three weekly papers in the State.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN contains eight pages nearly all original matter prepared expressly for it, purchasing articles devoted to the Early History of Oregon, to Reminiscences of the War, to Travel in our own and Foreign Countries, and to Tales and Stories by writers in Oregon, California and the Eastern States. It contains, besides, FULL TELEGRAPHIC and LOCAL NEWS. The contents of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN that comprise the great features of the paper do not appear either in the Daily or Weekly editions, and therefore can be had only in the Sunday.

A SPLENDID SEMI WEEKLY.—The WEEKLY and SUNDAY together make a splendid Semi Weekly. Subscribers will receive the two papers from three to four days apart in all places that have more than a weekly mail.

TAKE NOTICE.—From this time till Jan 1, 1886, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will buy the Weekly for one year and Sunday for six months, or

For THREE DOLLARS

The Sunday and Weekly will both be sent to every new subscriber for one year and to every person renewing his subscription for that period.

Established 1857
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
[Factory at Weidler's Mill.
Salesroom cor Third and E sts.

SMOKE THE
[illegible]
Unsurpassed for its fine and delicate fragrance. Pronounced by all connoisseurs
The Most Delicious Key West Havana Cigar
In the world.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S L N GILMAN. C M STEVENS
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Salesroom, No. 42 First St.,
ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
GILMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence in East Portland.
We will sell at the residence on E st., bet. Third and Fourth sts, next to cor. Third, East Portland,
Thursday, Aug. 13, 1885 at 10 o'clock A. M.
The entire furniture of Residence, comprising almost new furniture,

Fine Hoey Bed Lounge, Parlor Desk, Folding Chairs, Rockers, Arm Chairs, Brackets, Ornaments, Books, Fine Oil Painting by Stuart, Picturesque Europe (finely bound), Stoves, Dining room Furniture, Dining chairs, Table, Elegant sideboard, a large and excellent assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Plated ware, Granite ware, Clocks, Castor, Fruit Jars and Preserves, Shades, Wardrobe, fine Ash Bedroom Suit with Wire Spring and Curled Hair Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Blankets, Kitchen Safe, also a fine [illegible] Cook Stove (complete), and a large line of Kitchen Furniture, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
Monday, Aug 10—First production in Portland of the Most Notable Success, from the NEW YORK MADISON SQUARE THEATER, entitled
THE RAJAH!
Infinitely Bright, Merry and Charmingly Unique. A Delightful Combination of Humor, a Few Tears and Brilliant Scenic Display. 250 Consecutive Representations at the Madison Square Theater, and over 600 times in every part of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Most Successful Play of the Epoch! MADISON SQUARE COMPANY! FAMOUS MADISON SQUARE PLAY!
Only "Rajah" Matinee, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
Seats now on sale at Prentiss's.

[illegible] & [illegible]
55 AND 57 WASHINGTON ST.,
Corner Third.

TAKE NOTICE
AND BUY
German Knitting Yarn!
25c per Hank. $1 per lb.

BELDING BROS'
Knitting Silk
30 cts. per ball,
$2 40 per box.

COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

DEALERS,
Take notice of above prices and send for wholesale price list.

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

B. HARTMAN & CO.,
P O BOX 360.

[illegible]

HAS TWO NEW BUILDINGS, A LARGE LIBRARY, a complete supply of apparatus, an able faculty and gives thorough instruction in three College Courses—Classical, Scientific and Literary and in three Academic Courses—College Preparatory, Normal and Commercial.
Instruction in Modern Languages, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Painting and Drawing.
Ample boarding accommodations at reduced rates. Winter climate dry and invigorating.

Fall Term Begins September 1st.

Send for catalogue to the president,
[illegible] ANDERSON, D D, Walla Walla W T.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

Peoria Stoneware

[illegible] is not approached in quality, shape, durability, capacity, or in any other respect, by imitations forced upon the market. It is the only ware made in PLASTER OF PARIS MOULDS, insuring uniformity of shape and [illegible] of covers.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
"PEORIA" WARE
And do not be imposed upon by inferior articles. See that each piece is stamped
"PEORIA POTTERY."
If you fail to find it, come to us and get the genuine only.
HEGELE, CROWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
52 and 54 Front Street, Portland, Or.

Business College
[illegible] Principal

Willamette Cider and Vinegar Works,
47 THIRD ST.
SELLING OUT BELOW COST ON ACCOUNT OF [illegible] business my entire stock of Wines, Cider and Wine and Cider Vinegar, Tanks, Barrels, Cellar and Wine Presses. Those wishing bargains in these articles call at once. Wine 50c to $1.50 per gal. Cider [illegible] per gal. Vinegar [illegible] 20c per gallon.
H. METZGAR,
47 Third st. Portland, Or.
N B—Special inducements given to parties wishing to continue the business.

HIMES
HIMES
HIMES
HIMES,
Go to
[illegible]
For Best Work,
GOOD PRICES
Legal Blanks—Best Stock.
5 and 7 Washington St., PORTLAND.

STAGE
LEAVES HOOD RIVER STATION FOR MT. Hood every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock A M. For particulars address H. C. COE, President Stage Co.

The Oregonian
Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., as seco
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.

Daily per month	$1
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Daily per year	10
Daily with Sunday per year	12
Sunday per year	2
Sunday and Weekly per year	4
The Weekly per year	

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

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The Oregonian in the East

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NEW YORK—E. C. Beckwith, sole agent representative of THE OREGONIAN 48 Tribune Building.
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block a
leading newspaper offices.
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth a
Chestnut sts. and Times office.
CINCINNATI—Public Library.
WASHINGTON D C—Library of Congress.
ST. PAUL—Pioneer Press and Globe offices.
BOSTON—Offices of Post and Advertiser.
ST LOUIS—Farris & Sons Olive st.
PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., Hoste
ter & Smith.
BALTIMORE—Voegeler & Co.
LOUISVILLE—Courier-Journal office.
MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND Or. Aug. 9—10 P. M.

Place of Observation	Hig't of Bar	Ch'ge in last Hrs	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inch	Wth
Portland	30.06	—.04	66	NW	.00	Fair
Olympia	30.00	—.00	63	Calm	.00	[illegible]
Roseburg	30.03	—.07	66	NW	.00	[illegible]
Red Bluff	29.83	—.03	71	S	.00	Clea
Sacramento	29.85	—.10	75	SW	.00	Clea
Fort Canby	30.06	—.04	59	W	.00	Clo
Spokane	29.93	.03	70	[illegible]	.03	[illegible]
Dayton	29.91	—.03	70	Calm	.00	Clea

Minimum thermometer 5[illegible]° maximum [illegible]

GIVE NOTICE.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

Assignee sale of fine furniture, library, painting etc. by order of John D Dement, assignee of esta of Dan Holton, commences at No. 138 Fourth stree between Washington and Alder at 10 o'clock A. Gilman & Co. Auctioneers.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Sand Point to arrive over the N P t day: J J Strong and family, J. A. Stewart, J [illegible] Jones, Col. Carter, D K Ford, Miss Nellie For Miss Mabel Ford, F J Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, [illegible] Trenkman, wife and child, E. W. Keightly a wife, E. H. Shaw, W M Yee, H Thurkman a wife, J S Graham and thirty-six immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Sho Line: Miss L. Prager, Herman Haas, W. M. Ca by Paul Blumenthal, J D Shaw, G C Batema Mrs D A Kelly, Theo Dolan, A. G. Smith, A Hoover, P F Singer and wife, W. Miller, C. Smith and six immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O & C: O car F Smith, San Francisco.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the f lowing passengers:

J B McCauley
Mrs M A Cook
Geo S Wilson
E W Benton
F Gray
R Elling
Mrs Mary Spaulding
G E Miller
C Armstrong
H Friendly
E C Bronough
Mrs E Smith
F W Wooley
Mrs Kittie Frey
H C Hord
W A Stevens & svt
H Blackman
A D Mendelson
A P Hotaling
Miss Johnson
E Lewis
Mrs A A Jenkinson
J H Bower
Mrs Fitzpatrick
J S Bailey
F Fitzgerald
S Seltenbach
P J Selberich
A Silverstein
J Lotan
Miss Fargo
Miss Eldridge
Mrs Wygant
Miss B Jackson
Miss R Alberg
Miss Gratton
Miss Robbins
J Friend
N Hendrix & son
Mrs A M Wyman
Mrs Williams
Joy Yeo
W Lund
H Loyd
A Vanburg
J Anderson
H Henner
E A Hudson
T M LeBarthon
Miss Lizzie Thompson
Mrs A E Perry
W A Hibbard
E Matches
Geo Hunt
J M Samuels
M Wolf
T Bennett
Miss Crandall
Mrs Tustin
J Shay
J B Collins
Mrs Elliott
H Stanley
H Starr
W Pruett
H C Jagger
F F Eastman
J H Page
Mrs Grant
Miss Webster
Miss Hasken
Mrs S A Stimson
Miss R Stimson
Miss H Stimson
J J Coffey
Rev J B Mahaur
A Ewald
50 in steerage

BRIEF MENTION.

"The Rajah" at the New Market to-night.

Instead of "How!" "Here's to you!" "[illegible]kauf!" or "A votre sante!" the Boise drinki salutation is "Go at 'em!"

THE OREGONIAN is indebted to A J Goodric messenger for the United Carriage & Bagga Transfer company for favors extended.

The Portland Construction company has large force of men at work completing a lar warehouse at Albina for storing wheat.

Early yesterday morning a team belonging one of the hack stables ran away from t White house where they left the driver and fares and came to town. They were pretty w tired and had broken a spring and one whee the vehicle. Another team and hack had to sent out after the belated pleasure seekers.

Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned rail companies decline to recognize any outside par who advertise third-class or emigrant excursions points in the east and the public is hereby assu that the fullest accommodations will be given to p sengers according to their tickets—whether in par or singly and that no parties will be given any grea accommodations than are accorded individuals.
R CAMPBELL
Gen'l Agent Union Pacific & Oregon Short Line R
A D CHARLTON
G W P A Northern Pacific R road.
J W J BYRNE G F & T A O R & N Co

Eight dollars will buy an original *Household Treasure* at G SHINDLER & CO'S, sole a

A joy forever and a comfort to every lady is of the light running Domestic sewing [illegible] Call and see them at Garrison's 167 Third stree

[illegible] that Edward Dekum [illegible] the best [illegible] of Paper Now is in the city.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, No 167 Third street, Portland Or.

COME.

You Rustlers!
You town builders from the west!
You Yank[illegible] manufacturers from the ea
Here is a chance for you to take a hand in [illegible]
Millions in value can be created by your enterprise and nerve.
A good start is already made on a solid founda tion.
More than a quarter of a million dollars has be expended in permanent improvements.
Every natural advantage of location, land, far ing country, water power, wood, iron, coal and climate was here at the beginning.
The water power is improved, wharves, m and factories have been built.
A railroad is in course of construction to open the trade of one of the finest valleys on the Pa coast.
We have one of the finest town site locations the world and over 200 acres of adjoining lar We give land free to manufacturers and fur lumber from our mills at prices far below m rates in the country to labor-employing en prises. We don't [illegible] speculate at your ex pense. [illegible] willing to take hold and help build up the place. We want manufacturers, [illegible] tal energy and enterprise and are prepared offer extraordinary inducements.
Correspondence solicited.
D H STEARNS
Manager La Camas Colony Co. La Camas W

CITY NOTICES

[illegible]
[illegible] for oysters.
Waukegan Boat House, south side Stark st.
[illegible] constipation and pain under your brea use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.
[illegible]—Ferguson & Davis' hair cutting h quarters now at No 80 First st. Every man so a

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE [illegible] Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every s

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup should alw for children teething. It soothes the child, [illegible] allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cts. a bottle.

Nervous Debilitated Men.
You are allowed "a free trial of thirty days" o use of Dr Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with El Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and per manent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitalit Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for her diseases. Complete restoration to health and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. trated pamphlet with information, terms, etc. free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mi

AND COMMISSION.
C. M. STEVENS
MAN & CO.,
and Commission Merchants,
Real Estate, Furniture, General
Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sal
Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.
AUCTION SALE
OF
OLD FURNITURE
No. 48 First St.,
SDAY, AUG. 11th,
10 o'clock A. M.
& Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OLD FURNITURE
nce in East Portland,
residence on E st., bet. Third and
Third, East Portland.
13, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M.
of Residence, comprising
most new furniture.
Lounge, Parlor Desk, Folding Chairs,
Brackets, Ornaments, Rugs,
Stuart, Pictureque Ea-
Stoves, Dining-room Furniture,
Elegant sideboard, a large and
Clocks, Castor, Fruit Jars and
Wardrobe, fine Ash Bedroom Suits
Curled Hair Mattresses, Toilet
Safe; also a fine Goodspeed
and a large line of Kitchen
LMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
MUSEMENTS.
MARKET THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.
First production in Portland of
Success, from the NEW YORK
SQUARE THEATER, entitled
RAJAH!
Comedy and Comedy Company. A
of Humor, a Few Tears, and
150 Consecutive Representa-
the United States. From the
SQUARE COMPANY.
MADISON SQUARE THEATER
Aug. 8.
57 WASHINGTON ST.,
orner Third.
NOTICE
AND BUY
Knitting
Yarn.
Bank. $1 per lb.
DING BROS'
ting Silk
ets. per ball,
10 per box.
ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
DEALERS.
above prices and send for
lesale price list.
ELSE IN PROPORTION.
TMAN & CO.,
O. BOX 360.
BUILDINGS, A LARGE LIBRA-
supply of apparatus, an able fac-
ough instruction in three College
Scientific and Literary; and in
urses—College-Preparatory, Nor-
Modern Languages, Instrumental
inting and Drawing.
accommodations at reduced rates
and lodging.
egins September 1st.
alogue to the president,
Walla Walla W. T.
T DECEIVED!
Stoneware
IA" WARE
POTTERY."
ROWELL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Street, Portland, Or.
and Vinegar Works,
THIRD ST.
Go to
For Best Work,
ks—Best Stock.
St, PORTLAND.
AGE

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

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Daily, per year	10 00
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Sunday and Weekly, per year	4 00
The Weekly, per year	2 50

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ST. LOUIS—Parvin & Sons, Olive st.
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BALTIMORE—Voegeler & Co.
LOUISVILLE—Courier-Journal office.
MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 9.—10 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge in last 24 H'rs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Rain fall Inch.	State of Wthr.
Portland	30.06	—04	60	NW	.00	Fair
Olympia	30.00	—09	63	Calm	.00	Clear
Roseburg	30.03	—07	68	NW	.00	Sm'ky
Red Bluff	29.83	—03	91	S	.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.85	—10	72	SW	.00	Clear
Fort Canby	30.06	—04	59	W	.00	Clo'dy
Spokane	29.93	03	70	N	.03	Clear
Dayton	29.91	—03	70	Calm	.00	Clear

Minimum thermometer, 59; maximum, 77.

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Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: Miss L. Prager, Herman Haas, W. M. Canby, Paul Blumenthal, J. D. Shaw, G. G. Bateman, Mrs. D. A. Kelly, Theo. Dolan, A. N. Smith, A. A. Hoover, P. F. Singer and wife, W. Miller, C. T. Smith and six immigrants.

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OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Oregon sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

J. B McCauley
Mrs M A Cook
Geo S Wilson
E W Benton
F Gray
E Elling
Mrs Mary Spaulding
G E Miller
C Armstrong
H Friendly
E C Bronough
Mrs E Smith
F W Wooley
Mrs Kittie Frey
H C Hord
W A Stevens & svt
B Blackman
A D Mendelson
A P Hotaling
Miss Johnson
E Lewis
Mrs A A Jenkinson
J H Bower
Mrs Fitzpatrick
J S Bailey
F Fitzgerald
S Seltenbach
P J Selberich
A Silverstein
J Lolan
Miss Fargo
Miss Eldridge
Mrs Wygant
Miss B Jackson
Miss B Alberg
Miss Gratton
Miss Robbins
J Friend
N Hendrix & son

Mrs A M Wyman
Mrs Williams
Joy Yeo
W Lund
H Loyd
A Vanburg
J Anderson
H Henser
E A Hudson
T H LeBerthon
Miss Lizzie Thompson
Mrs A E Perry
W A Hibbard
E Matches
Geo Hunt
J M Samuels
M Wolf
T Bennett
Miss Crandall
Mrs Tustin
J Shay
J B Collins
Mrs Elliott
H Stanley
H Starr
W Pfrunt
H C Jagger
F F Eastman
J H Page
Mrs Grant
Miss Webster
Miss Hasken
Mrs S A Stinson
Miss E Stinson
Miss H Stinson
J J Coffey
Rev J B Mahaur
A Earld
50 in steerage

BRIEF MENTION.

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Public Notice.

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M. CAMPBELL,
Gen'l Agent Union Pacific & Oregon Short Line R'ys,
A. D. CHARLTON,
G. W. P. A. Northern Pacific Railroad.
J. W. J. BYRNE, G. P. & T. A. O. R. & N. Co.

Eight dollars will buy an original *Household Treasure* at G SHINDLER & Co.'s, sole agents.

A joy forever and a comfort to every lady is one of the light running "Domestic" sewing machines. Call and see them at Garrison's, 167 Third street.

"DO YOU KNOW" that Edward Dekum & Co. have the best assortment of Paper Novels in the city.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store,
No. 167 Third street, Portland Or.

COME.

You Rustlers!
You town builders from the west!
You Yankee manufacturers from the east!!

Here is a chance for you to take a hand in building the boss town on the Columbia river.

Millions in time can be created by your skill, enterprise and nerve.

A good start is already made on a solid foundation.

More than a quarter of a million dollars has been expended in permanent improvements.

Every natural advantage of location, land farming country, water-power, wood, iron, stone, soil and climate was here at the beginning.

The water-power is improved; wharves, mills and factories have been built.

A railroad is in course of construction to open up the trade of one of the finest valleys on the Pacific coast.

We have one of the finest town-site locations in the world, and over 200 acres of adjoining lands. We give land free to manufacturers, and furnish lumber from our mills at prices far below ruling rates in the country to labor-employing enterprises. We do not desire to speculate at your expense. It is enough for us if we secure your assistance. Come and see us, and we will give you whatever you want at your own prices if you are willing to take hold and help in building up the place. We want manufacturers, mechanics, capital, energy and enterprise, and are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements.

Correspondence solicited.

D. H. STEARNS,
Manager La Camas Colony Co., La Camas, W. T.

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible] Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Waukeegan Boat House, south side Stark st.

For constipation, and pain under your breastbone, use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

REMOVAL.—Ferguson & Davis' hair-cutting headquarters now at No. 90 First st. Every man an artist.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Advice to Mothers!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cts. a bottle.

Nervous Debilitated Men,

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NEED OF BEAUTIFYING THE PARK.—The city park begins to look dry and dusty, but is nevertheless visited by large numbers. The improvements made during the summer have added considerably to the attractiveness of the place. It is unfortunate that the spirit of economy so prevalent at present should have led to the discharge of the few men who were making a living by permanently improving the city's property. Mr. Myers, keeper of the park, has constructed a large number of rustic seats, which are a great convenience to visitors. He is desirous of having a propagating house built this fall. It will not cost over $100 and will enable him to utilize the seeds he expects from Washington and elsewhere. As the cost is so small, it is to be hoped that the committee will favorably consider the matter. Mr. Myers is also anxious to make a trip to the base of Mt. Hood, where are to be found many trees and shrubs suited for the park and not elsewhere obtainable. Among them are a species of laurel bearing very beautiful flowers, several beautiful species of fir and hemlock, fine lilies and many other things which it is eminently proper should find a place in our park, and which, as natives of Oregon, are much more to be desired than exotic plants. There are enough trees, shrubs and flowers in this state to make the park a wonder and delight to strangers, and steps should be taken to secure them. If strict economy in the city's affairs is necessary, let the salary of some of the sinecure offices be cut down.

THE ALKALI FIRE.—From a gentleman who came down from Alkali yesterday it is learned that Young & Rodkey, sufferers by the fire there, were fully insured. They had $1500 on their building and $7500 on their stock in seven eastern companies and the Western of California. All the goods were moved out of Heppner & Blackman's store to a place of safety, as was also the furniture of the Gilmore house. Three suspicious characters were arrested about 10 o'clock Saturday night, charged with arson in the night time. Their examination is set for this forenoon and the citizens have engaged Messrs. Condon & Cornish to conduct the prosecution. The negro employe of Robinson's circus, who had his skull fractured, is doing as well as could be expected, but his recovery is uncertain. He has every care and attention. The town of Alkali has been infested for some time with a number of worthless fellows, and the citizens have determined to be rid of them. A meeting was held with closed doors Saturday evening, at which it was resolved to request the obnoxious persons to depart or take the consequences.

AVOIDING THE RESTRICTION ACT.—A Chinaman named Stone, who has been a resident of Oregon for over fourteen years and who speaks English like a native, has just returned here from a visit of a year's duration to his native land. He gives an interesting account of how the provisions of the restriction act are violated by connivance of interpreters and customs officers at San Francisco. Any greenhorn of a Chinaman could have his back chalked and go ashore by paying $25, but if a merchant, presumed to be wealthy, came along, notwithstanding that he was entitled to land, he was bled for every dollar that could be squeezed out of him. One McAllister, a young man born in China, and speaking Chinese like a native, is the party who conducts the business with the emigrants. He tells a man that if he is paid $50 there will be no trouble about getting ashore. If the Chinaman gives the snap away he is not to be credited, and as the business was carried on in Chinese there is no evidence to substantiate his statement.

PORTLAND-ILWACO MAILS.—There are about 2000 people who live in this city and East Portland and when they are home, that would esteem it as a personal favor if the postmasters at Astoria and Ilwaco were removed immediately by the new administration. It matters but little to any of these 2000 people who may be put in to fill the vacancies, for they are all of the unanimous opinion that it would be impossible to get worse servants in these positions than are now there. It is almost impossible for a person to get a letter at Ilwaco from Portland, even at the expiration of a week from the time it is mailed, or to send a letter to Portland and have it get here before the writer, who does not come home until ten days or so after he writes. The present state of things is extremely aggravating, but there seems to be but one way to help it—stay away from the beach, and don't write to anyone who goes there.

DUTY ON CEMENT BARRELS.—Judge Deady having recently rendered a decision in favor of Meyer, Wilson & Co., to the effect that the barrels including English cement were not dutiable, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., have now brought a similar suit in San Francisco in the United States circuit court against the estate of E. L. Sullivan, recently deceased, represented by Public Administrator P. A. Roach. The complaint sets forth that while Sullivan was collector of the port the plaintiffs imported 5,000 barrels of cement from London on the ship Emily F. Boyd. The goods were valued at $6,116 and the importers offered to pay 20 per cent. import duty, but the collector assessed the duties on a valuation of $8,428, which included the barrels, packing and marking charges. The collector exacted a duty of $1,685 56 an alleged excess of 452 62 over the lawful duty on cement.

SELECTING A CHIEF.—Sometime during the coming week an election will be held on the Lummi Indian reservation, says the Whatcom, (W. T.) *Reveille*, for the purpose of selecting a younger and more progressive chief to take the place of the one now in power. The two prominent candidates for honors are Jefferson and Ambrose, one of whom will undoubtedly be chosen. The Catholic priest will act as judge of election, and the Indians will abide the result. Mr. Jefferson and some of his friends were in town Monday and gave us some information in regard to their affairs. Jefferson is a bright young man rather good looking. Ambrose, his opponent, is one of the best scholars in Whatcom county thoroughly conversant with Latin and scientific branches.

NO MONEY SUBSCRIBED.—A day or two after the death of Gen. Grant a telegraphed circular was sent out to all offices of the Western Union Telegraph company stating that $5,000 had been subscribed by the management of that institution toward a fund for a monument for Gen. Grant, and instructing the managers of all the company's offices to receive subscriptions for said fund from the public. Yesterday Superintendent Jaynes of San Francisco again telegraphed to this office asking that a report be made of the amount of money collected. Jeff Hayes, the manager, answered that he himself had subscribed $1, but that was all, the public not yet having contributed anything.

ARRESTED THE FATHER.—The crippled lad, Johnny Mooney, who was caught stealing pig iron from a down-town wharf several days ago, was believed at the time to have an accomplice and that accomplice was believed to be his father, John Mooney. A warrant was sworn out for the latter's arrest, but the police have been unable to find him until yesterday, when policeman Henline ran across him and brought him in. Of course he was very indignant and denied all knowledge of his son's thieving. The proofs of his complicity will be presented in the police court to-day, if he desires an examination.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF BRICK.—A kiln of brick containing about 500,000 brick will be sold by the sheriff at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, at the brickyard near Shaver's wharf, Albina. Any one needing brick will do well to attend this sale.

CELEBRATION AT MONTESANO.

MONTESANO, W. T., Aug. 5, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Situated at the head of steamer navigation on the Chehalis river is the thriving little city of Montesano which controls for the most part the commerce of Gray's harbor. The country is new and the people have been poorly able to construct roads hitherto, because of the poverty of the people and the great difficulty of opening the way through the heavy timber. But these obstacles are being rapidly overcome at the present time, and our county's population, which, less than three years since, numbered 1,000, now comprises 3,500 persons, of whom, nearly one-half were present to-day to engage in celebrating the completion of the "Montesano bridge," an elevated roadway three-fourths of a mile in extent and leading from the foot of Main street to deep water. There was quite a parade of industrial pursuits, a free dinner, formal opening of the bridge, etc., after which appropriate and enthusiastic speeches were made by Governor Watson C. Squire, ex-Governor Wm. A. Newel, Mrs. A. S. Duniway, of Portland, and Hon. M. J. Goodell, of Chehalis county. Music by the band and by a local choir furnished a fitting accompaniment to the various exercises. At the close of the speaking Governor Squire proposed three cheers for Montesano and Chehalis county, in which Mrs. Duniway requested the free women of the territory to join, in token of their newly acquired political right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The cheers were given with a vim that awoke the echoes, and when Mrs. Duniway announced that the women of Oregon, not yet being free, had resolved, at the Fourth of July celebration held in Vancouver, that "if their own brothers, husbands and sons did not grant them liberty at the next session of the legislature, they would cross the Columbia and take up their abode in this land of the free and home of the brave," the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

After the crowd was dispersed our distinguished visitors were taken through the new academy building and introduced to various other points of interest about the city, with all of which they expressed themselves highly pleased.

The exercises concluded with a grand ball, the festivities continuing to a late hour; and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

COM.

BASEBALL AT THE NEW PARK.

The Portlands again Defeat the Stars by a Score of 14 to 11.

Yesterday the new baseball park at "The Oaks," East Portland, was opened to the public, and fully 1000 persons were in attendance. From the players point of view the grounds are faulty in only one particular: the left field is too cramped. A general leveling-up would improve the field, and this will be done before next season. However, the infield is smooth enough for any sort of sharp work. For spectators the park is admirable. The grand stand is in the shade of the broad spread oaks and is so situated relative to the diamond, that not the smallest point in the play is missed; not even the look of surprise that the batsman gives when the umpire calls a strike on a ball that does not quite suit the taste of the man wielding the ash. As a result every bit of fine play came in for applause, excusable errors were received in silence and downright bad plays came in for laughter and jeers. The sympathy of the crowd seemed almost equally divided between the two nines.

The Stars lost the game by errors at critical points. Wilson, whose hands were not in good condition, could not hold Tierney's terrific delivery at all times, and every passed ball was costly. Tierney's improvement since the beginning of the season, has been wonderful. He grew careless several times and gave five men bases on called balls; but his work was remarkably fine. Other features of the game were the first base play of Eagan and Ganong, and Buchtel's splendid work at short. Fielding on both sides was too loose, and the Stars particularly felt the need of a captain. The six runs by the Portlands in the fourth inning were got by two safe hits and four errors. The following is

THE SCORE.

PORTLANDS.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Coulter, 2b	3	3	0	2	4	1
Buchtel, s.s	6	4	2	5	6	0
Brandt, c	6	2	2	2	1	2
Drown, c. f	6	1	0	2	0	0
Drennan, l. f	5	1	1	0	0	0
Connoly, 3b	4	2	3	0	3	2
McGuire, r. f	5	1	2	0	0	0
Glendenning, p	5	0	0	0	8	3
Egan, 1b	4	0	0	16	0	1
Totals	44	14	10	27	22	9
STARS	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Thompson, 2b	6	1	0	1	1	0
Drummond, l. f	5	0	2	2	0	0
Tierney, p	5	0	2	1	11	6
Cavaline, r. f	5	0	3	0	0	0
Simonton, r. f	4	1	0	0	0	0
Ganong, 1b	5	3	2	14	0	1
Campbell, 3b	5	2	1	0	1	3
Wilson, c	4	3	0	6	5	4
Young, s.s	5	1	0	3	7	4
Totals	44	11	11	27	24	17

BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Portlands	2	0	0	6	1	3	2	0	0	14
Stars	0	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	11

Earned runs—Stars 2, Portlands 2.
First base on errors—Portlands 13, Stars 8.
First base on called balls—Portlands 5, Stars 2.
Struck out—Portlands 10, Stars 2.
Two base hits—Buchtel, Ganong, Wilson (2).
Double plays—Tierney and Ganong.
Umpire—C. G. Jackson, of Vancouver.

A SCORE EXPLAINED.

Since the beginning of the season, a good many "old timers" have asked THE OREGONIAN man who reports the ball games, what the letters at the head of the tabulated score mean. All they want to know about a score is how many outs and how many runs a player makes. But the record is not kept that way these days. A player does not get credit for reaching first base unless he earns it, and the only way he can earn it, is to make a base hit. Whenever a batter knocks the ball so that it would be impossible for a fielder to get it in time to put him out at first base, he has made a base hit. If he gets there because the ball was muffed or fumbled or thrown wild he has not made a base hit, but reached first on opponents' error.

The first column in the score, printed above "AB" means number of times at the bat, and is given to show a batter's efficiency. The second column, "R," shows the runs, and the third column, "I B," shows base hits; *i. e.*, the number of times the player reached first base by reason of his safe batting. The first three columns are the batting record. For instance: Connolly came to the bat four times and made three safe hits, being 75 per cent.; Buchtel came to the bat six times and made two safe hits, 33 per cent. At the end of a season an "average" is struck, and the man who has made the greatest number of hits in proportion to the times at the bat, is the best batsman.

The last three columns are the fielding record. "P. O." means "put out;" "A" is "assist," and "E" is error. "Put out" is self explanatory. Two examples will explain an "assist." A ball is batted to the short stop; he picks it up and throws it to the first baseman, who puts the man out. The baseman gets credit for the "put out" and the short stop for the "assist." A batter strikes out. The catcher gets the "put out," and the pitcher the "assist." If the catcher should drop the third strike and still get the ball to first in time, the first baseman gets the put out, and the pitcher and catcher each an assist. An error is scored whenever a batter gets to first base without having batted a safe hit, or advances a base through the misplay of any fielder.

It ought to be remarked that the above is not written for the benefit of hundreds who know all about modern baseball, and that the wording is not in strict accordance with printed rules; but perhaps it will be as much as "unprofessional" readers want to learn at one lesson.

CITY VIEW PARK.

The sports at the City View park yesterday attracted a fair attendance.

The 1¼ mile dash between Winters and Record, was won easily by Winters, time 2:22½. Record was favorite at the pools.

The trot, two in three, between Buccaneer, Fowler and Emma Boone, was won by Buccaneer in two straight heats; time, 2:58, 2:56½. Before the race Buccaneer ran away and went around the track several times, but it did not seem to injure his speed in the contest. In the 100-yard foot race there were seven entries, and in the 150-yard race four entries. Young Hirsch won both easily.

The baseball match between the Willamettes of East Portland and the Clippers of Portland resulted in an easy victory for the former, as the following score will show:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Willamettes	0	5	3	2	3	5	[illegible]	2	x	21
Clippers	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	11

THE EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I notice in your issue of the 6th inst. an article on this subject, in which the Colorado and Iowa men and the *Rural New Yorker* are about right. This blackberry is not a new thing by any means. I brought it to this coast in 1855, and have had it ever since. I never considered it very valuable. It is certainly not as desirable as the Lawton, Kittatiny and the Early Wilson. In the mild, damp climate of Portland, and in some localities on Fraser river, it will retain most of its foliage. At Walla Walla and other places where it may be covered with snow in winter it will also retain its leaves, as it is a trailing plant and runs on the ground. I have been selling the plant in a small way as people ask for it for nearly thirty years at from 12½ to 25 cents each, and have been quite amused at dealers taking it up, every now and then for the last twenty-five years as something entirely new and very valuable, and selling it at from 50 cents to $2 50 each.

PHILIP RITZ.

AN OREGON INDUSTRY TO THE FRONT.

The Oregon Pottery Co., ever awake to the advancing interests of the country, fully aware of the importance of building up home manufactures and ever ready and willing to adapt themselves to the wants and conditions of trade, are now taking a new departure. In place of depending on wholesale crockery dealers to handle their wares as heretofore, they have concluded to handle their own goods, and thus secure to the trade a cheaper rate than has ever before been made in the northwest. They are now offering their latest make of ware, which is equal to any imported, at greatly reduced rates. Their wares can be had either at their warerooms, corner Fifth and D streets, where they keep a full stock, or direct from the pottery at Buena Vista. Their old style gray ware they are closing out dirt cheap. It will be astonishing if dealers continue to deal in eastern wares when equally as good can be had of home manufacture so much cheaper. This company do not propose to stultify by and allow eastern wares to be put on the market to the detriment of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country; and the sooner dealers take in the situation the better it will be for all concerned, as they have fixed the retail price in Portland at fifteen to twenty cents per gallon and to dealers at satisfactory rates.

SWEPT TO DEATH.

Five Persons Carried over the Cascades in a Sail Boat and Drowned.

On Saturday afternoon a party of five persons, consisting of James Snyder, his wife, his daughter, aged 5 years, Wm. Heffner and George Hansen, were drowned in the Cascades of the Columbia. They set out in a sail boat, or a row boat carrying sail, a short distance above the Cascade Locks, intending to cross to the Washington territory shore. When about midstream the wind died down to a calm. The occupants had not provided themselves with oars, though it is said they had two small paddles, but they could make no headway against the current, which slowly carried them toward the rapids. Some men aboard one of the Oregon Railway & Navigation steamers lying at the Upper Cascades saw the boat drifting into dangerous waters, and they immediately lowered a boat and started to the assistance of the distressed craft. But they were too late. The sailboat with its five occupants went over the rapids and disappeared. Early in the evening the boat was found, bottom side up, by some Indians just below Bonneville. All three men were said to be good swimmers.

Snyder was a laborer. Heffner formerly kept the State saloon on Alder street in this city. Previous to this he resided in Roseburg. He leaves a wife and two children residing at that place. Hansen was a carpenter in the employ of the O. R. & N. Co. Yesterday morning when the Pacific express passed Bonneville none of the bodies had been recovered. It is not likely that they will ever be found, as only one or two of the bodies of the many persons who have been drowned in the rapids in the last forty years have been known to come to the surface.

Another report brought down by a passenger is that the boat upset when it was amid stream, and the occupants were unable to right it.

JOURNALISTIC BASEBALL.

How Colonel Van Horn, of the Kansas City "Journal" Taught Eugene Field the National Game.

Col. Van Horn, of the Kansas City *Journal*, who was in the city last week on his way to Alaska for a month's summering, is something at baseball, as well as an editor, as the bright and sparkling Eugene Field, now of the Chicago *News*, has good occasion to remember. A scrap book furnishes an account of a game long years ago, which was written up some time since by the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

"It was a bright July afternoon, when Mr. Field was managing editor of the Kansas City *Times*, and the *Journal* had challenged that sheet to a game of baseball. The challenge came rather late, owing to the fiendish scheme on the part of Col. Van Horn, captain of the *Journal* nine, to take the *Times* nine by surprise. However, Mr. Field was equal to the occasion and hustled. Charley Hasbrook was snatched from his desk and assigned to first base. (Col. Hasbrook is now collector of internal revenue for the Kansas City district, and will deny this, but it is true nevertheless). Dr. Munford was placed in right field, in the hope that the ball might get lost in his long hair now and then and give the *Times* a chance to get in a run. Mr. Field took the catcher's perilous position, having secured a curve pitcher from New York especially for the occasion. Well, they reached the ball ground on the bright July afternoon aforesaid, and Field, attired in pink gauze and a defiant smile, pranced up to the home plate to toss up for position. Col. VanHorn, who wore a yellow cap and a slight stammer, was not far behind, and the toss gave the field to the *Journal* nine. Mr. Field was not disheartened, for he knew he had employed three professionals (besides the pitcher) who were strong batters, and he depended on making enough runs on the first inning to win the game. Imagine his astonishment when eight baseballists, with muscles like cobble stones, leaped from the bushes at a whistle from Col. VanHorn, and took their positions like men who had been at it for twenty years! Field immediately called a truce, Hasbrook said it was a packed convention, and Dr. Munford declared it was the trick of a word striker. Col. VanHorn stood like a statue and pointed the slow unmoving finger of scorn at Field's curve pitcher and three other professionals, calmly grunting: 'Don't try to play it low down on your pa.' Thus ended Eugene Field's first baseball game."

THE EAST SIDE.

H. D. McGuire and wife have gone to Harrisburg for a brief visit.

Stores and saloons were closed Saturday during the funeral services in honor of Gen. Grant.

Mrs. Penumbra Kelly and family, J. H. Adams and family, Misses Eva Owens and Lizzie Royal, left for the coast Saturday.

The residence and barn of Mr. A. S. Monroe at Mount Tabor were burned Friday, together with the contents. Loss between $600 and $700; insurance $500.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Patterson returned Saturday evening from the East Portland camp. Dr. Dav. Raffety and Marshal Linnville will leave this morning for the same place.

Walter Johnson fell from a stepladder at his new residence, near the corner of Thirteenth and H streets, Friday evening, and received a severe blow on the back of the head.

The annual ministerial and Sunday school convention of the Willamette district of the Evangelical association will meet at Zion church, Stephens' addition, to-morrow, and continue in session until Thursday evening.

Dr. C. H. Raffety (mayor) and wife have returned from a very pleasant visit to the residence of Mr. W. Miller, on Klamath lake, improved in health. The mayor feels much better and stronger for the trip, and sufficiently nerved, probably, to encounter the cow ordinance which awaits his signature.

Several visitors at the East Portland camp are suffering from excessive bathing and exposure, and also from standing barefooted in the sand. The former cause has compelled one, at least, to lay up for repairs; while among those afflicted from the latter cause is Rev. C. H. Hobart, who is obliged to hobble around on crutches for the time being.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Aug. 8.

Miss A. R. Luse of Portland is visiting Mrs. A. R. Crossman and receiving a cordial welcome among her old friends.

The hardware firms of Brown & Fullerton and E. Humason & Co. have consolidated, and will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Brown, Fullerton & Co.

The weather continues simply magnificent, and the farmers are improving it. Another week will witness the almost entire completion of the harvest in the Willamette valley.

Twenty-seven names have been subscribed to the list for the formation of a new military organization in this city. Isaac S. Manning is circulating the list, and shows commendable interest in the success of the new enterprise.

Hon. A. F. Wheeler and family returned yesterday after a week's sojourn on the banks of the Santiam in Linn county. The Madison Square company are announced to appear at Reed's Opera house, in this city, on Friday the 21st inst., in "The Private Secretary." Joseph and Mrs. Sarah E. Foss were remarried yesterday after a six months' separation by divorce. Mrs. Belva Lockwood will deliver a lecture this evening at Reed's Opera house, on "Social and political life in Washington." Hugh McCormick, acting as a deputy sheriff for Clatsop county, came up last evening, having in charge one Antoine Noila, an insane fisherman, who was turned over to the asylum authorities.

FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TERMINUS.

PORT MOODY, B. C., Aug. 4.

Messrs. Coulter and Wells, prominent Portland gentlemen, and large real estate owners here, have been here this week accompanied by their wives. They are well pleased with their investments. Dr. Clarke, of Portland, also a heavy property owner here, will pay us a visit this week.

The gold excitement seventy miles inland from Hope is said to be genuine. Reports from Yale and Hope show these places to be nearly deserted, and many are leaving from here and New Westminster for the scene. As the interior of British Columbia has never been decently prospected, there is reason to believe considerable mineral will be found, now that the railroad has opened the country up.

The ship Portia has nearly finished discharging her cargo of iron and will clear for Portland in a day or two where she has a charter. The American ship Packard will nearly finish discharging this week. She will lie here about three weeks and then go to Tacoma. The captain's wife and son are very ill. Much alarm is felt by Captain Waterhouse for the safety of the Drummond and the Toby, American ships overdue sometime here.

FREE.—A pocket mirror and pin cushion will be presented with five "Pansill's Punch" five cent cigars at Plummer & Byerley's drug store, southwest corner First and Main streets, this week.

PRESS PITH.

When two girls meet they kiss. When two men meet they don't. This plainly shows who want kissing the most.—Lumber Trade Journal.

Philadelphia Press: Joseph Taylor, of Ohio, offers for $10,000 to let himself float over Niagara falls. That is probably the easiest way for a man like Taylor to provide for his family.

The prevailing reckoning for hot weather has so afflicted every day speech in Philadelphia that when a young lady was asked, Saturday how much she weighed she made answer: "One hundred and five in the shade."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mamie—Why, Sadie, you have let your hair grow dark again. Last time I saw you it was a lovely blonde. Sadie—Yes, dear, but you know I am in mourning now for poor, dear papa. I'm not wearing light shades at all.—The Rambler.

The brave city marshal of Jug Tavern, Idaho territory, recently prevented a terrible riot. A body of men quarreled with some miners, and finally they came to blows. The marshal stepped to the front and promptly killed ten miners and five of the other party. It is believed that but for his prompt action there would have been blood shed.—Puck.

At the hop of a summer hotel some of the natives had been invited in. A young lady being solicited for a round dance by a son of the soil, and noticing with dismay that he was about to grasp her waist with a large and perspiring palm, she asked if he would not kindly use his handkerchief. "Oh, yes, marm," said Hayseed, pleasantly, and applying the article to his nose he sounded a cheerful blast that shook the chandelier.—*Boston Bulletin*.

Only one man called yesterday to ask if it was warm enough for us. His relatives are now visiting him at the city hospital.—Boston Post.

Mrs. Brown (in country postoffice)—"Any letters for me this morning?" Postmistress—"Nothing but a postal card, Mrs. Brown. I see your daughter expects to start for home next week."—New York Sun.

Phrenologist—"Your bump o' imagination is abnormally large, sir. You should write poetry." Citizen—"I do write poetry. Only yesterday I took a poem to an editor, and that bump you are feeling is where he hit me. Don't bear on so hard."—New York Sun.

Singularly enough, none of the victims of "heat-stroke" are baseball players, although the game is played during the hottest hours of the hottest day. That is a fresh proof that the fatal effects of the heat are due solely to its action on the brain.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New York young man who imagines that he is a painter, recently took one of his productions to an artist and said: "Now, I want you to give me a criticism on this." The real artist turned the picture over and examined the back of it carefully and then said: "You have made one great mistake. You should have bought cheaper canvas."—Texas Siftings.

A New Jersey man, hearing that his wife intended to elope, considerately went away from home the evening named, so as to remove every obstacle. His wife suspected the cause of his absence, and dismissed her clandestine suitor. Moral: Never try to be smarter than a woman. If you do, you will get left.—Burlington Free Press.

A Cold Day for Hearts.

Yonkers Gazette.

"Come, shake thy levity, and tell me this. Is't 'cause some poet said that every dog must have his day that Providence injects these dog-days into our local almanac?"

"O hound me not with queries such as that. Patience is soluble in summer heat, and tho' I'm smelted I am off the scent of things facetious. List thee, girl! Were it not well, by way of antidote, that we should interchange some acrid speech, and by this method bring about a little coldness twixt us twain?"

"Nay, nay! Let it be rather ours to overcome this torrid season in love's common way. And to this end, me own, I'll freeze to thee."

A Perfect Gentleman.

Funny, isn't it, that a man would scorn to spit on the floor or tread on your toes, who begs your pardon if obliged to pass before you, who would consider himself no gentleman if he picked his teeth or blew his nose in public, will sit in the crowded bow of a steamboat and puff nasty cigar smoke in everybody's face, without so much as a semblance of an apology, and without the slightest suspicion that he is making himself intensely disagreeable or caring if he does know it.—Lowell Courier.

A peculiar interest will attach to the proposed soldiers' monument at Atlanta, the corner stone of which is soon to be laid. The structure is to be 180 feet in height and will cost $100,000. Near the base of the column, in niches, will be statues of Grant, Lee, Johnston and Sherman. Near the top of the column will be two soldiers, the blue and the gray, clasping hands, and at the top of the column, standing on a globe, will be the Goddess of Liberty. Many of the stones to be used in the construction of the pedestal are to be contributed by the various army posts and war associations of the country.

Thirty-five dollars will buy a handsome ash bedroom set with square bevel glass, combination washstand, at G. SHINDLER & Co., 166 First.

Latest Styles of Domestic Patterns. Send stamp for Catalogue. Portland Hair Emporium, 164 1/2 st.

Folding and reading chairs, folding canvas and slat cots. Camp stools at lowest rates.

G. SHINDLER & CO.

Wanted—A Man.

An esteemed contemporary asserts that a young lady graduate at Meadville, this state, selected as a subject for her essay: "Wanted—A Man;" and, though, of course, she only expressed the sentiment of every girl in the graduating class, and every girl in the universe, for that matter, the confession appears to be creating some surprise. Of course the young lady graduate went on to say that it was not any sort of a man that she wanted. It was not a dude with smooth hair, nor a mere dashing beau in good clothes, much less a spendthrift, loud, but would-be repectable scamp, who would first ruin his wife's life and then mortgage her silver. The young lady graduate, of course, wanted a man that amounted to something, that was somebody, and could do a man's part in the household and in the world. In this, too, she expressed the universal yearning of all the girl graduates and the other girls, too. But, bless their dear hearts, did it ever occur to them to ask of what earthly use the average girl graduate could be to such a man? Will she paint plaques for him; fling little chips of French in his ears; drum on the piano and rack his nerves; dress fine for the street and be a dowd at home; neglect her body and her mind, and think that her only mission is to be cared for? Of course she wants a man: needs one badly. But suppose she begins to query what she will do with him or for him when he is found.

Twenty-five dollars will buy a neat ash bedroom set complete, at G. SHINDLER & Co.'s.

THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney Iowa says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 1, Louisville, Ky."

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DUEL WITH A FLEMISH GIANT

BY HENRI DE BORNIER

[Translated for the Oregonian.]

PART I

He was a charming fellow, but possessed of very little sense. He was 25 years of age, had a luxurious black beard carefully trimmed, a coat cut in the latest fashion, an income of 15,000 francs, a licentiate of law diploma in his drawer, some wit, no lack of cheek, a little goodness of heart, and a pretty name.

He was called Leonce de Verdun. He had nothing to do and consequently, was good for nothing. No, we are mistaken; let us do him full justice, he was an efficient mischief maker. He would not do a wrong act on principle, but out of pure heedlessness, on impulse, without premeditation—just for the fun of the thing. Yet how was he to pass away his time?

When a man is poor the "blues"—humble joys and hopes unrealized—fill up his time and crowd out other distractions. It is quite the reverse when he has all his wants, but has not means enough to undertake great enterprises and great follies.

Fifteen thousand francs a year! Not so bad, after all. Pleasant lodging, a fine *dejeuner*, a ride in the Bois, a dinner at Bignon's, a stall in the gymnase, but that is all. It is enough, but it is not gay. To begin the same round every morning, to turn the same grindstone, to quarrel with the same friend or the same kind of friends! Not very cheering. Of what good are 15,000 francs spent in this way? One might as well be a notary's clerk or a dependent in Rothschild's house.

One day, as he was wandering mechanically along the endless arcades of the Rue de Rivoli, he heard two gay and cheerful voices; he looked and saw before him two men, round and solid set, with bright eyes and smiling faces. From their conversation he soon learned that they were provincials. Lucky fellows! How they did enjoy themselves! They were interested in everything: carriages, harnesses, shops and shop windows. And what projects these good provincials formed for that day, for the next, for the third, and for the following day! Would they ever find time enough to see all, to do all? They had no hopes of it, but they would attempt the task.

An idea flashed upon Leonce. "I am at a loss what to do with myself," thought he. "Suppose I follow these two fellows and do all they do, stick by them the whole day? There might be some fun in it. I am going to become the voluntary slave of two masters, who little dream of the power they are going to wield over me."

No sooner said than done. Leonce followed the two provincials wherever their fancy, their tastes, their preferences or their simplicity led them. At the end of the day he was surprised to find how much he had enjoyed himself, how the hours had flown away with a rapidity he had never known till then. He had seen in Paris itself, his native city, in which he had lived all his life, a multitude of things he had never dreamed of. Provincials are the best guides a Parisian can have in Paris.

This day remained fixed in Leonce's memory as one of the most agreeable in his life, and he resolved to repeat its experience, if such a thing were possible. The recipe was an easy one. All he had to do was to go every morning about 9 o'clock and loiter along the Rue de Rivoli or the Palais Royal. No sooner did he discover the cut of the provincial—that certain something which betrays in spite of every precaution or even because of precautions—the Touraine landed proprietors, the Burgundian vine raiser, the Flemish brewer or the country prefect on his vacation tour, Leonce pounced upon him as a hunter would upon his prey. He surrendered the guidance of his destiny for that day into their hands. What charming little adventures! What a study of manners! What a harvest of ridiculous incidents, of pleasantries, of observations of every variety. And what a lot of secrets discovered or guessed at!

It must be confessed that Leonce soon manifested a preference for the provincials of the gentler sex. At first, we suppose, because, poor men that we are, a black mantle over a green or brown dress exercises a certain influence over us, a sort of irresistible fascination. Then again, to Leonce's mind the *provinciales* afforded him far more distractions than the men. Woman, he noticed, has a great superiority of imagination, her caprices vary *ad infinitum*, the unexpected has a larger place in her existence; she wants to see everything, go everywhere; nothing tires her; she is enterprising, whimsical, curious; in a word, she is a woman.

Leonce accordingly selected as his unconscious guides for the day such parties as were made up of women, and I am rather inclined to think that he did not select the parties in which the older or more homely specimens abounded.

We have already intimated that he was not gifted with a superabundance of prudence. One morning, as Leonce was on his usual hunting expedition, hunting after provincials, he had good luck from the start; he flushed a superb flock, as he said (borrowing the expression from the *Hunter's Dictionary*). He came upon a man of about 60 years of age, of medium height, thick set, square, rubicund and enveloped in the folds of an ample coat. This person had leaning on his arm a woman some 50 years of age, tall, thin, with some vestiges of former beauty and wearing a dress as much too large for her as her mantle was too small.

"Do you know, Monsieur Dulaurier," said she, regardless of being heard by passers by, "that this Rue de Rivoli *knocks the spots out* of our Grand Rue de Douai, which is far ahead of all the streets in Cambrai, whatever Madame Lechere, who is a Cambresienne to the backbone, may say to the contrary. Now just look down the street; isn't it beautiful?"

"You are a hundred times right, Madame Dulaurier. You are a thousand times right! But there are our two girls walking too far ahead of us just now."

"Hallo! Louise! Heh! Louisette!" cried Madame Dulaurier. At this double interpellation two young women, who walked a few steps in advance of their respected parents, stopped.

Louise was probably older than Louisette, her sister, thought Leonce. Louise was at least 25; she was tall like her mother, straight, solemn and imposing. She must have had a great liking for fine linen, snow white napkins and towels arranged with scrupulous neatness on the oaken shelves of capacious closets; she might be a model of neatness, a [illegible] one would [illegible] a woman of head and sound sense.

Her sister Louisette was entirely unlike her in appearance, and she gave no evidences of resembling her in disposition. She was easy going, fair, slender and naturally shapely in spite of her ill fitting dress; her little feet, lost in a pair of shoes evidently made for the Chicago market and tied with common strings, were nothing like her sister's robust feet; her long, slender hands, incased in cotton gloves, sought the green ribbons of her hat as for a toy, with such a coquetish movement that Leonce admired it. Instead of the stupid bangs pasted down on the foreheads of her mother and sister, Louisette had brushed her blonde locks back in rolls and revealed her broad, intellectual forehead.

Somewhere about 10 o'clock the Dulauriers entered a cafe for breakfast. Leonce, who was very fond of surprise, placed himself at a neighboring table in such a manner as to face Louisette. In a little while he returned to catch Mademoiselle Louisette's eye, which she did not turn away. He resolved to go a little further, and put all the magnetism he could command in his look, but this time the young girl blushed slightly, leaned over to speak to her mother and did not raise her eyes again. After breakfast the four strangers started for the Saint-Lazare railroad station, followed by Leonce. He reached the ticket office at the same time they did, and bought a ticket, as they did, for Saint Cloud. He did not get into the same car with them, nor did he on arriving at Saint Cloud show himself for quite a while.

The Dulauriers wandered through some of the most delightful walks of the park, the mother and father chatting all the while, Louise admiring the beautifully trimmed trees and the long and regular avenues, and Louisette throwing crumbs of bread to the beautiful swans that sported upon the sparkling waters of the lakes. Louisette even loitered in this delightful occupation. She was throwing kisses with her fingers to a beautiful swan which, we must confess, treated her with lamentable indifference, when, on turning her head, she suddenly perceived Leonce, who was also amusing himself with the swans. Louisette uttered a quick but stifled cry and hastily rejoined her parents. Leonce smiled, watched her as she ran away, and muttered: "Very well, we shall see."

After walking for about an hour through the long avenues of the wood and under a scorching sun, the old folks began to feel the effects of fatigue, to which was added a burning thirst, for Leonce, who had followed a by path near the avenue taken by the Dulauriers, heard the mother exclaim:

"Good gracious! are we never coming to a spring? I am ready to drop this moment."

Leonce found his opportunity, and drawing near Madame Dulaurier he walked up to her, hat in hand, and said: "Madame, I should blame myself for the rest of my life if I failed to come to your assistance. I am thoroughly acquainted with the grounds, and if agreeable to you, I shall be delighted to direct you to a refreshing fountain, St. Mary's, famous throughout the country."

"A thousand thanks, monsieur," said Madame Dulaurier, surprised and carried away by the offer and by the good grace with which it was made, "but, monsieur, we are perfect strangers here and it will be impossible for us to find the fountain unless you give us the most exact directions—"

"Better than that, madame, I shall guide you there myself."

"Monsieur is really too good," said Dulaurier to his wife, "and it would be abusing—"

"Bah! my good fellow, the young men of our day are, as a usual thing, so disobliging that one should never refuse the kind offers of those who are obliging, so as not to spoil them."

"Don't you think," said Louise to her sister, "that this gentleman looks very much like the one we saw at the restaurant?"

"No," replied Louisette, "most assuredly not. All Parisians look alike." As she said this Louisette colored a little.

The walk continued and quite a conversation sprang up between the elder Dulauriers and Leonce. The young man was on his best behavior and made an impression. At last they reached the fountain and our friends seated themselves under the trees so often visited by Parisians. They were already well acquainted with one another and they soon became good friends.

"It must be admitted," said Madame Dulaurier to her husband, "that life in Paris is very tiresome. As for me, I am quite exhausted; the distances are so long and the heat is so oppressive. The streets of Paris must be a very furnace at this time."

"You are right, my dear," he replied. "But we leave day after to-morrow, and I reconcile myself to everything until then. Indeed, after all this noise and confusion I shall be delighted with our village, our home and our trees."

"Oh! father," said Louise, "suppose that instead of going back to that horrid Paris we were to stay here till night?"

"Till night! That would be impossible. We don't know the roads and wouldn't know where to get dinner."

"Is that all?" Leonce hastened to say, "but, my friends, I am at your service. I shall be glad to guide you through the woods to Clamart, where I know a good restaurant, abounding in flower beds and water jets, and where you can get a better dinner than in Paris. I do not know whether my company is agreeable to you, but I assure you, sir, that yours and that of these ladies is so pleasing to me that I should regret exceedingly to leave you so abruptly; indeed, I may say, abandon you, for you must admit that you are somewhat out of your bearings."

Madame Dulaurier, who was very much pleased with Leonce's knowledge of his surroundings, immediately replied:

"At the risk of infringing upon my husband's rights, I shall venture to accept your kind offers."

"It is proper, then, that I should introduce myself to you in a more formal manner. I am the Viscount Leonce de Verdun."

"And I, sir," said Monsieur Dulaurier, "am called Adolphe Dulaurier, a former notary, and here are my wife and children."

"What a pity it is, Monsieur Verdun," said Monsieur Dulaurier after they had reached the restaurant, "that we did not become acquainted sooner! We leave to-morrow."

"Day after to-morrow, father," said Louisette.

"No matter, there will be no further opportunity of seeing each other—"

"Bah!" cried Madame Dulaurier, "if Monsieur de Verdun does not disdain such a poor little village as ours, as he is disengaged he might pay us a visit and do honor to our real Flemish beer."

"What! would Monsieur de Verdun consent?"

"Consent! indeed I accept your invitation most gratefully."

"Don't you think," whispered Louise to her sister, "that father and mother are rather hasty in inviting a stranger to our house?"

"Not at all," replied Louisette, "it is quite natural."

PART II

Two months later, on a fine autumn evening, Leonce alighted at the railroad station at Douai, and Monsieur Dulaurier stretched out his hand to him across the barrier. A carriage to which were attached two fine, well fed horses soon bore the young man and his host along the dusty roads of old Flanders.

The village in which the Dulaurier family lived being some twelve miles from Douai, Leonce had an opportunity of appreciating the almost affectionate kindness of Monsieur Dulaurier, and what seemed very strange to him, but very natural for all that, the old provincial who had appeared slightly ridiculous to him in Paris now appeared what he really was, a simple, natural, quick witted and gentlemanly man.

He was received with the most demonstrative joy by Madame Dulaurier, a cordial greeting by Louise and a peculiar smile by Louisette. As it was well on to 7 o'clock Dulaurier got up and said: "Since that cape-grace of a Van der Velde has not yet returned, let us leave him to his partridges and have dinner at once."

After a typical Flemish dinner, which extended far into the night and which was well flavored with beer and wine, Monsieur Dulaurier said to Leonce, "Without further ceremony, old fellow, I'm going to send you to bed. After seven hours of railroad travel one's head is apt to be all out of sorts. Now I'll show you to your room, and good night."

Leonce followed Dulaurier. On his way through the hall leading to his room he caught sight of something moving along some distance ahead of him and which seemed to disappear into the wall, down a stairway or through a trap door, he was not certain which. This something, if it was a man, was not like other men; this giant, if it was a giant, was about seven feet high and full three feet and more broad. This seemed impossible, as Leonce thought, and began to imagine himself the victim of some hallucination, or of some of the Burgundy he had been drinking.

When Leonce found himself alone he began unpacking his trunks, his portmanteau, and his hat-box. From the folds of his portfolio he took out a letter neatly folded and scented, and began to read it aloud, or rather to reread it, as we shall see. It ran as follows:

"I love you, Louise! Yes, I love you! Gentle and good and charming as you are, who could help loving you? If I have left Paris, it was on your account and to prove my love. For the last two months I have thought of nothing but you and those charming locks with which the breezes sported on the day of that eventful walk which decided my future destiny. O Louise! Louise! If you could only love me—"

"Not so bad, not so bad," said Leonce to himself. "I have never expressed myself better. Now to get this letter to my adored. But how is that to be accomplished? Bah! the easiest way is the best. Slip it under her door. But where is her room?—that's the question. At all events I shall not have long to wait to find out. I'll just listen as the family passes here on the way to bed. How lucky I wrote my little letter beforehand!"

After this brilliant monologue Leonce lit a cigar and began to smoke, listening at the same time for the slightest sound. He did not have long to wait. He soon heard light footsteps in the hall and the rustling of a dress, and then he could see the light of a lamp through the transom over his door. He rose quickly, opened the door with the greatest skill and silence and looked out. He saw the outline of Louisette, which disappeared through a door at the other end of the hall. Our hero waited for a few moments, then with noiseless steps he hurried to to the room Louisette had entered, shot his letter under the door into the middle of the room and then hurried back to his own quarters.

"Good," thought he, "to-morrow morning my letter will be the first thing that will meet her eye when she gets up." Rubbing his hands as if he had performed the greatest feat that had ever been heard of, he threw himself on his bed to sleep the sleep of the just.

Next morning, just as 7 o'clock sounded from the clock of a neighboring brewery, Leonce was aroused by a very strange feeling in his arm, as if it had been caught in a vise. Leonce awoke, but could not convince himself that he was not still dreaming. He saw standing by his bedside and holding his arm in his mighty grip a giant very much like the giant he thought he had seen the night before in the darkness in the corridor, but this was a veritable giant in flesh and blood. This ogre was not seven feet high, but fully six and as broad as Polyphemus, only that this cyclops had two little gray eyes that shone in his head. His voice was hard and guttural, and he said:

"Get up, Sir Parisian! I am Van der Velde!" Leonce, half asleep and completely dazed, made no reply.

"I am Van der Velde!" cried the giant, laying special stress upon each syllable as he uttered it, and squeezing the young man's arm more tightly than ever.

"All right! If you are Van der Velde," replied Leonce, "what do you want me to do?"

Leonce tried to withdraw his arm from the vise-like grip of the formidable Polyphemus Van der Velde.

The latter, raising the young man in his arms as if he had been a feather, stood him up in the middle of the floor and again growled:

"I am Van der Velde!"

"What the devil does all this mean?"

"It means, Sir Parisian, that I am going to cut your throat."

"But look here——"

"No explanations!" shouted the giant.

"But I——"

"No explanations! Put on your clothes and follow me."

Leonce thought it best to obey, especially as he could not help himself, and was ready in a few minutes.

"Now follow me," said the cyclops.

"But, monsieur," ventured Leonce.

"No explanations!"

The giant Van der Velde, seizing Leonce by the arm, dragged him after him down the stairs and through the garden and then opened a gate which led to the public road. Passing through it he dragged him along for some distance and then knocked at a door. It opened and he thrust Leonce through it and followed him in. Leonce was now in the presence of four men whom he had never seen before.

"Monsieur de Verdun," said Van der Velde, "this is Monsieur Lorda, tax collector, and Monsieur Marcassin, surveyor of highways, who will act as your seconds. These gentleman, Monsieur Groot, formerly captain of carabiniers, my old comrade, and Monsieur Desmazures, late lieutenant of marines. These gentleman are fully informed as to the cause of this duel. No explanations necessary."

"This is all very fine, Monsieur, but men don't generally act in this way without some reason—"

"No explanation!" thundered the giant.

"But I say yes, we must have explanations!"

"Ah! ah! Monsieur le Parisien, perhaps you are one of those who boast—"

"I am at your service, sir."

Leonce was a thoughtless fellow, but he was no coward, and he promptly interrupted his burly antagonist. The party left the house and soon arrived at a little wood. One of the seconds carried two swords under his arm. The ground was soon selected and the young Parisian and the Flemish giant stood face to face and sword in hand.

Van der Velde, rolling his eyes, which were growing more and more angry, cut the air with his elastic blade until it whistled again and again, and then growled to Leonce: "Guard!" Leonce was an expert swordsman, he had long held his own in the fencing schools of Paris, and he now felt full confidence in his skill. Van der Velde was less skillful in the use of the sword, but he relied greatly upon his gigantic stature and his long arms. Leonce parried his first attacks with great ease, and it was not long before the point of his sword scratched the hand of his adversary and drew blood. The cyclops, furious at this mishap, drew back for a moment and then falling upon his adversary with the force of a mad bull he ran his weapon through Leonce's arm and pressed it forward until it pierced his breast. Leonce staggered and fell to the ground, a deathly pallor on his face.

Van de Velde ran up to his fallen foe, bent over him and examined his wound with sorrow on his face, when, with a movement of anguish and with tremulous voice, he said to the seconds:

"How awkward I have been! I pressed my weapon too far. I only wanted to scratch his arm and I have wounded him in the breast. What an awkward brute I am!"

Leonce stretched out his hand to him.

"What the devil do you write letter to my wife for?" cried Van der Velde, in undisguised sorrow. "Men don't write to married women in that style. Besides, what a stupid thing it was to slip that letter into her room. It was I who picked it up."

"What!" exclaimed Leonce. "Louise your wife! You 40 years of age, the husband of a girl scarcely 17—"

"What are you talking about? Louise is 28, if you please."

"Impossible!" returned Leonce. "Twenty-eight? Well, monsieur, I congratulate you. You have a most charming wife and I assure you that I have never seen a more beautiful blonde—"

"Blonde? Blonde? Poor fellow! His mind is wandering. Why, my wife is a brunette. He's got her mixed with my sister Louisette, who is a blonde—very blonde."

"Your sister? Monsieur! Then my letter was for her. I saw her go into that room, and—"

"Good! Here's another piece of stupidity I've been guilty of! My sister did follow my wife to her room to kiss her good night, but she remained only a moment."

"So, monsieur, you are not the husband of the beautiful girl—she is your sister—I forgive you—for these ugly wounds!"

"It's those infernal wounds which most trouble me just now. Let us examine them carefully. I know something about surgery."

The wound in the arm was a serious one, but that on the breast was very slight. This discovery relieved Van der Velde of a great load of anxiety; he seemed to breathe more freely; he again leaned over the young man, raised him up in his enormous arms and carried him thus toward the Dulaurier mansion. Leonce had lost a great deal of blood, and by the time he had reached the house he had fainted.

"Fool! fool that I was!" muttered poor Van der Velde between his teeth. "To think that I imagined—and that—my wife—no, no, it was ridiculous."

"No explanations!" feebly cried Leonce, extending his left hand to the giant, "no explanations."

The convalescence was not very long. In a fortnight Leonce could press the broad hand of his brave and good natured vanquisher with both of his. During this forced rest and quietness our rattlebrain had ample time for serious reflection. He realized that up to this time he had been leading a false life, and that if he had been annoyed at everything and amused at nothing it had simply been because he had been good for nothing. He realized, too, that a simple life, any occupation whatsoever, an interest in work or in the attainment of some worthy end alone can lead to true happiness and remove all necessity for seeking idle distractions. Being a fellow of good sense, when he chose to use it, he admired the honest and industrious life of his host and family. He admired their open frankness in everything, the gentleness and kindness of the women and the open hearted cheerfulness of the men. He discovered in Louisette the most assiduous of nurses, a finesse, a nobility concealed under the most simple virtue and the most modest exterior, and one day he said to Van der Velde:

"My dear friend, Mademoiselle Louisette—if she is willing—and if you consent—can be—"

"No explanations!" cried the now smiling Polyphemus.

And this is what may come out of following provincials. A wedding, which I most heartily wish you, my dear reader, if desirable.—[Published by Arrangement with Bacheller & Co.

Dixon's Colored Daughter.

The will of David Dixon, of Sparta, Georgia, in which he left $500,000 to his daughter, a mulatto, is creating wide interest here. The woman, Fannie Eubanks, is living in good style in Augusta. Mr. Dixon years ago offered $25,000 to any respectable white man who would marry her. A young man named Eubanks, a graduate of the University of Georgia, accepted Mr. Dixon's proposition, and took the girl north and they were married in Boston. He brought a certificate from that place showing that they were legally married. Eubanks brought her home and was well provided for on one of Dixon's plantations. He lived with his dusky bride several years, raising two children by her. Eubanks died several years ago and left Fannie a dashing widow.

Mr. Dixon took her and her two children back to his home, where they lived until he had a fine house built for them near his own, and there Fannie Eubanks and her mother lived until Dixon's death. He made his will and then sent for the family to come down to his house, together with other witnesses, and informed them that he had made his will, that no one but his lawyer and himself knew what was in it, and that he wanted them all to witness his signature. After signing the document and having it properly witnessed he said that after his death it would be asserted that he was not of sound mind, and he wanted them to testify and see if his mind was clear.

After his death his vault was opened. A package of $[illegible]000 in stocks and bonds was found with the name of the mother of Fannie Eubanks written on it as its owner. This amount was not mentioned in the will in any manner, and the $[illegible]000 was turned over to the woman by the executor. It is asserted by some that the will ought to be broken on account of Mr. Dixon having advanced to his brother $40,000 and taking a mortgage on his land to secure the money. His brother paid the debt, but failed to have the mortgage cancelled, and died without ever taking up the paper. As soon as he died Dixon came in with the mortgage and took the land for debt. It is also asserted that Dixon had no right to give this mulatto woman, although she was his child, his landed estate, amounting to 17,000 acres of the best land in middle Georgia, as it will injure those owning lands adjoining.

The mother of Fannie Eubanks is a very quiet, inoffensive woman, and when any of Mr. Dixon's friends visited him she would wait on his guests and never put herself forward. She always seemed to recognize the fact that she was a servant. She would often visit Sparta to trade, and some of Mr. Dixon's friends to whom she would bring things from the plantation would invite her to dinner. She would always prefer having her dinner sent to the kitchen, where she would eat with the servants.

The Young Princesses.

At Sandringham the life of the daughters of the Prince of Wales is simpler than elsewhere, although there, as in other places where they live or visit, the Princess of Wales is an exacting mother so far as good behavior is concerned. I have been told an anecdote concerning a little visitor who brought with her a very pretty French doll, and for some action of hers which one of the princesses disliked the doll was hidden behind a chest of drawers. As soon as the fact was reported to the Princess of Wales, the offending little princess was obliged to present her visitor with her own best doll, and when the mother of the child tried to remonstrate, the princess said quietly and firmly that she did not think examples of extreme politeness to those about them could be too early or severely enforced. The royal doll in question, when last I heard of her, occupied a place of honor in little M—— J——'s school room. It is at Sandringham that the special talents as well as the characteristic of the three princesses are best known. The Princess Victoria's remarkable gift for music, the cleverness of the Princess Maud for modeling, the genius for elocution of the oldest sister, Louise, all being known and admired by their Norfolk friends with almost as much pride as though the young girls were not maidens of the highest rank in the country.—[Harper's Young People.

Silk Worms in Massachusetts.

The multitude of silk worms which have been feeding for the past few weeks at the Corticelli silk mills is a sight to behold. Their number was estimated at over seventy five thousand; this mass occupying a wide table that extended almost the entire length of the new mill. Last Sunday the worms had nearly all attained their full size and thousands of them were preparing to wind themselves in their cocoons. Several hands were kept constantly busy feeding this army of worms or removing them to little paper boxes which are arranged in sections in a large box; each large box holds about a hundred of them. Thus each worm has a seperate compartment in which to spin its cocoon, and they are taken one by one from the table and deposited in these little receptacles. These thousands upon thousands of worms, however, can not produce a millionth part of the silk consumed in making the spool silk here.—Hampshire Gazette.

THE SPECTATOR.

The Work and Cost of a Legislature—A Memorial to Congress—Education.

CONCLUDING PAPER.

I think it worth while to present a few facts relating to the work of the territorial legislature of 1846, so as to show how the wheels of government moved when there were no United States senators to elect, and no paying offices at all to scramble for.

There was but one legislative body in those days, and it was called the house of representatives. It was composed in 1846 of seventeen members, to-wit: A. L. Lovejoy (the speaker), Hiram Straight and W. G. T'Vault, of Clackamas county, Angus McDonald, Jesse Looney, Robert Newell and A. Chamberlain, of Champoeg, Joseph L. Meek, Lawrence Hall and D. H. Lownsdale, of Tuality, A. H. Imbree and Thomas Jeffreys, of Yamhill, George Summers, of Clatsop, W. F. Tolmie, of Lewis, H. W. Peers, of Vancouver, and J. D. Boon and J. E. Williams, of Polk. They sat nineteen days and passed thirty-two acts, besides sundry resolutions. Their work was well done, and for the most part stood the test of the two great destroyers—time and the courts. They appropriated for various purposes $5000, making the territorial debt $10,000 in all. Everybody was satisfied, as far as the newspaper indicates, and every thinking man must be satisfied with a legislature that is industrious and honest. The total expenses of the session were $877.

The house rejected a motion to declare gold and silver the only legal tenders. They located and established a territorial road from Salem to the mouth of Mary's river, in Benton county; rejected an act providing for the erection of a new jail at Oregon City (the first one, which was the only one in Oregon, had been burned in the spring before), because there had been but two occasions for its use for the whole year.

The liquor question was extremely prominent and was brought before the legislature by the introduction of a resolution by Dr. Tolmie to the effect that the legislature deem it inexpedient to legalize the traffic. This was killed, thirteen to three. An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits passed by ten votes to five. This was called the license law, and was vetoed by Gov. Abernethy, but was passed over his veto by a vote of ten to five. The scene during the passage was said to have been very impressive.

Of other work, the legislature passed a pilotage bill for the Columbia and Willamette navigation; they abolished the criminal court, established circuit courts and a probate court, abolished the postoffice department, and adopted a memorial to congress, of which we will hereafter speak. The legislature elected several territorial officers, among them Frederick Prigg, secretary, Alonzo Skinner, circuit judge, H. M. Knighton, marshal, John H. Couch, treasurer, George W. Bell, auditor, and Theophilus McGruder, recorder.

In their memorial the legislature endeavor to set forth reasons why Oregon should have American recognition. "We have," said they, "abundant breadstuffs, thousands of barrels of flour—or biscuit, if you like that better—and enough of salt beef and pork to go with it. We can supply your naval vessels in the Pacific. There is lumber and pitch when wanted, and flax and hemp if you wish us to raise them. We have by our own good laws a square mile of land, rectangular, triangular, or catty-cornered, and we are satisfied with that. If you assume control of our destinies, pray let our farms alone or you will ruin us. We trust to your wisdom to do all you can for the cause of education, and we recommend grants of land. It is difficult for ships to sail up or down our rivers (which are the noblest and most navigable in the world), and would you kindly supply a powerful steam towboat to enable our tired mariners to bid defiance to winds and currents? (Not a word about difficult Columbia bar; let congress alone to learn about that.) We are speechless with awe at Commodore Wilkes' grand project for a railway across the continent, and might have proposed it ourselves had we not been anticipated." (Say, rather, if you had not seen the route with your own unbelieving eyes. A railway to the moon would have seemed just as feasible to you old pioneers.)

This memorial to congress was a tough nut to crack. The legislature as a whole considered the subject, and though it pretty hard to get into words, so, distrusting their collective literary powers, they handed the job over to a committee of five, who appointed, in a fit of desperation, a sub-committee of three—T'Vault, Saunders and Peers. The committee referred the matter to Mr. Peers, who, zealous for the honor of his committee and the welfare of his state, wrote, revised and built up the memorial, which is by far the oddest mixture of sense and simplicity that can be found in a summer's day.

Up to the time of which I am writing, Oregon had presented an admirable scene of industry and tranquillity, perhaps without a parallel in the history of new colonies. This peaceful condition appears to have resulted from a combination of causes and circumstances; the settlers had early imbibed, from the liberal and republican institutions under which they had been educated and nurtured, an unconquerable desire for self-government, but feeling their feebleness and the insufficiency of the available means for their future security and protection, they maintained and husbanded their abilities and resources under a temporary government, with the proper and reasonable hope of receiving succor and protection from their mother country when a timely opportunity presented itself. The question arose in 1846, on the arrival of the news of the settlement of the boundary question, whether the time had not arrived when the people of Oregon might, without impairing the dignity and independence of their own government, present themselves before congress as desiring an extension of the general government over them. They had reason to believe that perhaps there would never occur any exigency in which their wants could be brought more effectively before that body. The question of annexation carried with it the question of land grants to states, and a variety of other important considerations on which it was found necessary to take such anticipative action as would induce the general government's sanction to already existing customs and statutes. The United States congress by its discussions and votes had in some measure manifested its willingness to conform to the settlers' wishes, and in particular had assumed a satisfactory attitude upon the question of land donations. It was thought advisable in 1846, and the subject had been often moved before, to send a delegate to congress properly clothed with the authority to represent the government and people of Oregon. The subject was an important one, and excited the deepest interest. The *Spectator* contains many references to it, editorial and communicated, from which it is easy to gather that public sentiment was favorable to it, but the selection of a proper individual as a delegate was not by any means easy. Public opinion, divided on this matter, was unanimous in hailing the news of the settlement of the long vexed boundary question, and the democratic party, under whose regime it took place, gained a lasting prestige on the banks of the Columbia and the Willamette.

Of private and personal matters the *Spectator* contains a great deal. I judge that it will not be space thrown away if I refer slightly to some. There was, in the primitive days of 1846, considerable marrying and giving in marriage. And many of those who, out of pure affection or from a desire to get title to the 640 acres of land which only a married man could claim, or for other reasons, they entered upon the matrimonial state. A large number are known or remembered to this day by not a few people, who would not object to have their memories thus quickened. Here, then, follow the names of sundry eager grooms and blushing brides: Stephen Staats and Miss Forrest, Isaac Staats and Miss Williams, Alanson Hinman and Miss Gerrish, Capt. Robert Newell and Miss Newmar, J. W. Nesmith and Miss Goff, W. C. Dement and Miss Johnson, Sidney Smith and Miss Barley, Joseph Watt and Miss Craft, Henry Buxton and Miss Woolly, John P. Brooks and Miss Thomas, and others.

Among the deaths reported for the year, the most notable was that of Dr. John E. Long, secretary of the territory, who was drowned in the Clackamas river on June 21. He was a native of England and was bred as a physician. He came to the United States in 1833 and to Oregon ten years later. His sympathies were strongly with the American party, and he was permeated with republican institutions, was a valuable citizen and a useful officer, but was the object of jealousy on account of his influence with the territorial government, and was termed in derision "tre[illegible]sor of the laws."

The "Oregon Rangers," the first military organization within this territory, was formed near Salem in May, 1846. About forty-five volunteered. The Captain was Charles Bennet, who was afterwards killed in the Yakima war; the lieutenants were A. A. Robinson, Isaac Hutchins, and Hiram English; sergeants, Thomas Holt, Thomas Howell, S. C. Morris and Wm. Herren.

In educational matters the settlers had not made more than a beginning. The Oregon institute, at Salem, since merged into the Willamette university, was, as every one knows, the first school of any sort in Oregon. In 1846 it still existed under the former name, but appears to have existed precariously through the exertions of Alansen Hinman, its principal teacher; it kept open, but its terms do not appear to have been regular, as we meet with a notice in the *Spectator* that, owing to causes beyond their control, the trustees deem it necessary to close the school indefinitely.

Up in the Rickreall region, a mile from Col. Nat. Ford's house, there was a private school called the Jefferson institute. It began its first session in April, 1846. Tuition, $8 per scholar; teacher, J. E. Lyle. Its advertisement appeared regularly in the *Spectator*. As far as I can learn, these two schools constituted the whole educational system of Oregon. Public schools did not exist, although their necessity was felt, and the newspaper was a warm advocate of such. The printing association, through benevolence or a desire to speculate in school books, made arrangements to print 2000 copies of Webster's Elementary Speller, somewhat abridged. I do not know whether these actually were printed or not, but would like to be informed by some one better posted. I was about to remark that if they appeared they were the first books printed on the coast, but I now recall the case of the Nez Perce and Spokane books or pamphlets printed by Spalding, Walker and other missionaries previous to the founding of the *Spectator*. In this connection I wish to remark that the press owned and used by the Printing association was ordered in New York, through their agent, Francis Hall. And in memory of this gentleman's care and kindness in making the selection of the printing materials, the association ordered their paper to be constantly sent him as long as published. I am the more particular to say this as some people have expressed the opinion that this press is the same as that in use at the Lapwai mission in previous years.

If there were no public schools in 1846 there was at least a circulating library, a semi-public concern, called the Multnomah library. There were shareholders, and A. Hood, of Oregon City, was librarian. There were branches in various counties, as we learn from an advertisement, wherein Ranson Clark, librarian for Yamhill, announces the receipt of his tale of books and will loan them out.

A rough estimate of the wheat crop of 1846 appears thus in the *Spectator*:

County	Bushels
Champoeg	60,000
Tuality	30,000
Yamhill	20,000
Polk	15,000
Clarke, Vancouver Clatsop and Lewis	25,000
Total	150,000

Of this quantity one-third, or 50,000 bushels, might be spared for export.

The foregoing rough notes embrace the most important part of the contents of the twenty-five numbers issued of the *Spectator* in 1846. The paper continued to be published for many years to come, and played a very useful and almost indispensible part in the history of the state. It had many changes of management and gave employment to many successive editors. It was a journal of note and influence for the most of its existence, and chronicled many striking events, but question if at any period of its life it deserved better of the public than at the time which we have been considering. On the contrary, I think most readers would recognize more of interest in the spectacle of a solitary semi-monthly newspaper, separated by more than a thousand miles of land or water from the nearest of its kind, bravely keeping watch over the destinies of its country and tirelessly working for the advancement of the country's interests, than in the more pretentious and more selfish conduct of the most popular journals of civilization.

THE PORTLAND PROHIBITION CLUB

PORTLAND, Or., Aug 7.

Dear Friends.—One of the weightiest and most sacred responsibilities of an American citizen is the exercise of the elective functions of citizenship. Party politics and conscience politics are palpably not always identical. To vote in accord with party fealty and in accord with conscience, or in the fear of God, to elect officials who will legislate for the best interests of the city or state or nation, frequently involves a serious mental conflict, as existing parties may repudiate or evade moral issues.

At the same time it grieves a party adherent to withdraw from those with whom he has acted as a voter for years, nor shall we do so except at the behest of conscience and patriotism. We are driven to this painful severance of party ties under the pressure of these sentiments. We believe candidly that existing parties are disloyal to the convictions of prohibitionists who seek for constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

After a century of political expedients and evasions, by which the efforts of temperance people have been baffled, the conviction rests upon our people that "the saloon has its citadel of power in politics." Consequently in the arena of politics it must be met openly, squarely and uncompromisingly. By this means not long hence a distinctly prohibitory party will obtain the balance of power.

Our club, insignificant in its numbers, and without prestige, is one of the many nuclei throughout our nation of like humble proportions toward which are most surely gravitating the purity and riches of the brain and heart of American womanhood and manhood to outlaw the liquor traffic and to protect the home.

Political parties are an opportunity—a means to an end. Republicans and democrats alike know the end we have in view, but will not consent to be a means to that end, i. e., they refuse to incorporate a prohibitory plank into their platforms. Hence the need of a prohibitory party, which shall seek, and never rest until it secures prohibitory amendments to the constitution of the states and the nation.

Believing that a citizen's ballot is a citizen's conscience incarnated, designed to express, in a constitutional way, a citizen's political convictions in all issues involving principle, we enroll our names in this prohibition club in the interests of good government and temperance reform. We believe prohibitionists have rights, as sacred and at least equal to those which are so universally accorded to liquor dealers by republicans and democrats in the primaries, caucuses and elections of our fair land of political freedom. If we are mistaken in our course and methods, it is very certain the saloon men are not mistaken in theirs. Political parties secure to them full immunity to desolate, to despoil and to degrade our fellow citizens, and refuse by constitutional prohibition to crush the liquor interests, lest by losing the saloon vote they may lose the ascendency they hold by virtue of that vote. They presume on holding the votes of temperance people, and temporize to secure the liquor vote. "Prohibitionists have petitioned, supplicated, remonstrated, even prostrated themselves before the political parties of this country" in the intensity of their desire to arrest the ravages of the liquor traffic, only to be trifled with, or spurned, or branded as "cranks and fanatics."

The republican candidate for the office of governor of Ohio recently made this statement, and I have not seen it repudiated by any republican organ: "The principle of taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic is eternal, and to that, let it be known of all men, the republican party is unalterably committed." Last February the New Jersey house of assembly repudiated prohibition; the house stood thirty five republicans, twenty four democrats. The next day a double-leaded editorial appeared in the Trenton *Times*, a republican paper. It was headed "Good Bye Prohibition." The editor congratulated the house on its emphatic disapproval of constitutional prohibition, and spoke of it as "one of the most pernicious, hypocritical, unreasonable, impracticable measures ever introduced into the legislature. Its very idea was contrary to the spirit of American liberty and an insult to the individual sovereignty of every American citizen." Of course American liberty and individual sovereignty, according to this authority, is destroyed if liberty to license liquor-selling is denied.

At Springfield, Ohio, the republican state convention, we are told, elected a liquor dealer as chairman of the convention with uproarious applause. This was doubtless a pleasant sop for the 15,435 liquor sellers of Ohio, and led them to conclude that their interests were perfectly secure in the hands of the republican party.

We believe it will not be disputed that the entire republican press of the United States endorses Judge Foraker's declaration that "the principle of taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic is eternal."

The democratic press is no whit better. Indeed, the democratic press and the whisky party have lived in such intimacy, in the same house, for so many years, as to have become almost synonymous terms. Why do republicans thus coquet and democrats cohabit with this Delilah? Her genealogy is written in the blood of the centuries. Is it because she wields such immense political influence? It is estimated that, on an average, each of the 200,000 saloons of our land directly controls ten votes. If so, the 202,282 brewers, distillers and dealers wield 2,000,000 votes. This liquor oligarchy is organized, commands a capital estimated at $1,200,000,000, with which to influence legislation, bribe judges, suborn witnesses, pack juries, subsidize papers, buy votes, influence primaries or whatever they may choose to do to prevent constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Taxation, or license, or regulation does not decrease intemperance, we are told. The [illegible] men, therefore, do not greatly object to the "principle of taxation and regulation," [illegible] the democratic party seriously opposed [illegible]. The present status of the issue clearly [illegible] that the politicians and liquor men agree in their opposition to constitutional prohibition. We believe that the only possibility of destroying this giant evil is by constitutional prohibition. Consequently, we cannot longer vote for license, or taxation, or regulation.

In this view we are sustained by many women of undoubted loyalty, culture, intelligence and piety who have already [illegible] literature, established a press, delivered addresses and formulated a platform of principles, thereby giving a reason for the hope that is within them, and affording an exhibit of their purposes.

To ridicule such a body of American citizens is unworthy of dignified journalism. To apply such epithets to them as "cranks" and "fanatics," is to exhibit a partizan spirit of a most odious complexion.

Let those who differ from us candidly read "Alcohol and the State," by Judge Pitman, "Common Sense and Prohibition," by Pres. Bascom, "Our Appeal to Caesar," by the National Prohibition committee, Joseph Cook's "Reason's for a New Party," or the addresses by Miss Francis Willard, Hon. J. B. Finch, or the following weekly papers: *The Lever*, *The Voice* or the *Weekly Witness*, and they will be satisfied that we have a cause that should commend itself to the conscience, and dispel the ignorance, the prejudices which keep many persons in the old parties. The Christian and patriotic sentiments that permeate our literature, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," are embodied in the motto to be emblazoned on our banner, "For God and Home and Native Land." In these principles we propose to educate ourselves and our fellow-citizens by our literature, our press, our lectures and our clubs, and by persistently and consistently voting as we teach and pray we shall in due time educate this nation.

We hope to show less anxiety for numbers and offices than for these vital principles, and thus inaugurate the nation's needed emancipation from its subserviency to the liquor oligarchy, a worse bondage than ever fettered the limbs of the 4,000,000 chattels whose emancipation cost our people such an ocean of blood and such fabulous treasure.

The old slave oligarchy drove the best elements out of the whig and democratic parties into the liberty, free-soil and republican camps. "In 1840 the liberty party cast 7069 votes. They were branded as 'cranks,' 'fanatics,' 'abolitionists,' 'black republicans,' etc. Despite these hard names, in 1844 the party cast 62,263 votes, of which New York gave 15,812, and in 1856 the liberty men and free-soilers combined and increased the vote to 291,842 for the overthrow of slavery. From such beginnings the republican party took its rise. That "grand old party of moral ideas" was willing to keep abreast of the people's moral ideas; within its ranks the friends of freedom found a place congenial to their aspirations, where they could vote against a giant wrong. That party achieved its grand record through its loyalty to freedom and nationality as against slavery and state sovereignty. With profound sorrow and inexpressible regrets we find ourselves compelled to leave its ranks because, in our judgment, its present course is that of subserviency to the liquor oligarchy.

Abraham Lincoln responded to the heart throbs of this nation in its struggle with slavery and nullification, and became its second Washington, while Douglass, the temporizer with slavery, was left in the race, although his loyalty stands unchallenged and unstained. Grant, also, grasping the real issues involved in our struggle for freedom and nationality, led our battalions to glorious victory and the complete overthrow of our brave, but (we think) mistaken brothers of the Southern Confederacy; while McClellan, who attempted a conservative policy, passed into permanent eclipse. Gen. Grant is imperishably enshrined in the hearts of all freedom loving Americans. North and South to-day vie in their expressions of grief and sorrow over the death of the great champion of freedom and nationality, and to his grave unborn millions will make their reverent pilgrimages, there to kindle and cherish love for freedom, nationality, humanity.

With such illustrious examples and such grand illustrations of the triumphs of truth and freedom we do not despair of the results of the present struggle between our temperance principles and this monstrous evil of intemperance.

This party of good government and reform is not to be estimated by the votes it has cast, or may cast for several years to come, but by its sublime purpose, viz., the overthrow of the rum power—the corrupter of politics, the enemy of freedom, the desolater of home and the reproach of the age. Our watchword are a pure, free ballot for all the sons and daughters of America, for "God and home and native land,"—and death.

CHAPLAIN R. SHERWOOD STUBBS.

A Congo Slave Pen.

Stanley's blood curdling account of the raid of the slave catching banditti, who for eleven months have been devastating the region between the Congo and the Lubrians and reaping a human harvest of helpless captives, are the strongest arguments in his volumes in favor of the rapid opening of Congo land to civilized trade. This is a sketch of the slave pen itself. There are rows upon rows of nakedness, relieved here and there by the white dresses of the captors. There are lines or groups of naked forms, upright, standing or moving about listlessly; naked bodies are stretched under the sheds in all positions; naked legs innumerable are seen in the perspective of prostrate sleepers; there are countless naked children, many mere infants, forms of boyhood and girlhood, and occasionally a drove of absolutely naked old women bending under a basket of fuel or cassava tubers, or bananas, who are driven through the moving groups by two or three musketeers. On paying more attention to details, I observe that mostly all are fettered; youths with iron rings around their neck, through which a chain like one of our boat chains is rove, securing the captives by twenties. The children over ten are secured by three copper rings, each ringed leg brought to the central ring, which accounts for the apparent listlessness of movement I observed on first coming in presence of the curious scene. The mothers are secured by shorter chains, around whom their respective progeny of infants are grouped, hiding the cruel iron links that fall in loops or festoons over their mammas' breasts. There is not one adult man captive amongst them. * * * Lat[illegible] my face betrayed my feelings, other pictures would crowd upon the imagination, and after realizing the extent and depth of the misery presented to me, I walked about as in a kind of dream, wherein I saw through the darkness of the night the stealthy forms of of the murderers creeping towards the doomed town, its inmates all asleep, and no sound issuing from the gloom but the drowsy hum of chirping cicadas or distant frog—when suddenly flashes the light of brandished torches, the sleeping town is involved in flame, while the volleys of musketry lay low the frightened and astonished people, sending many through a short road of agony to that soundless sleep from which there will be no waking.

Patti's Precious Voice.

An instance of the physical care that is taken of Patti's voice is related: that once, when she returned from her daily drive, she was exceedingly thirsty, and asked Nicolini to request some one of their long retinue to cause a glass of water to be brought to her by [illegible] as the [illegible] imperatively royal etiquette of the [illegible] would permit. "Water!" shrieked Nicolini, in high B flat; "ma mignonne, don't you know that you are going to sing to-morrow night, and that water will chill your blood? Oh no, I forbid any water." "Then give me a taste of wine," pleaded thirsty Patti. "Wine," roared Nicolini in his highest C. "Ma mignonne, you are going to sing to-morrow night, and you know that wine will heat your blood. No, I can not permit wine." "Please, can't I have something wet," begged Patti, with trembling lip, as her palate clicked dryly in her throat. Nicolini pondered long and deeply, and at length with his own hands carefully prepared for the great singer a soothing draught of dissolved magnesia.—[Argonaut.

Because Miss Lulu Hurst has retired from the stage it does not follow that she has lost any of her magnetic qualities. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the neat little fortune which she has gathered during her tour will prove more of an attraction to strong men than the umbrella which they found so hard to let go.—Indianapolis Journal.

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ty, free-soil and republican camp.
liberty party cast 7059 votes. They
d as 'cranks,' 'fanatics,' 'abolition-
republicans,' etc. Despite these
n 1844 the party cast 62,263 votes,
w York gave 15,812; and in 1848
en and free-soilers combined and
vote to 291,342 for the overthrow
From such beginnings the republi-
took its rise. That "grand
of moral ideas" was willing
abreast of the people of
within its ranks the friends of
nd a place congenial to their as-
ere they could vote against a giant
t party achieved its grand record
oyalty to freedom and nationality,
avery and state sovereignty. With
row and inexpressible regrets we
compelled to leave its ranks be-
judgment its present course is that
cy to the liquor oligarchy.
Lincoln responded to the heart
nation in its struggle with slavery
ion, and became its second Wash-
e Douglass, the temporizer with
eft in the race, although his loy-
challenged and unstained. Grant
the real issues involved in our
freedom and nationality, led our
glorious victory and the complete
our brave, but (we think) mis-
re of the Southern Confederacy;
ellan, who attempted, a con-
olicy, passed into permanent
. Grant is imperishably enshrined
of all freedom-loving Americans.
South to-day vie in their expres-
and sorrow over the death of the
on of freedom and nationality, and
unborn millions will make their
grimages, there to kindle and
for freedom, nationality, human-

illustrious examples and such
tions of the triumphs of truth, and
o not despair of the results of the
gle between our temperance prin-
is monstrous evil of intemperance.
of good government and reform is
mated by the votes it has cast, or
several years to come but by its
se, viz., the overthrow of the rum
corrupter of politics, the enemy of
desolater of home and the reproach
ur watchword; are a pure, free
he sons and daughters of Amer-
and home and native land,"—un-

AIN R. SHERWOOD STUBBS.

A Congo Slave Pen.

blood-curdling account of the
ave-catching banditti, who for
hs have been devastating the
n the Congo and the Lubrianz
a human harvest of helpless
the strongest arguments in his
avor of the rapid opening of
to civilized trade. This is a
e slave pen itself. There are
ws of nakedness, relieved here
the white dresses of the cap-
ure lines or groups of naked
ht, standing or moving about
ed bodies are stretched under
ll positions; naked legs innu-
een in the perspective of pos-
s; there are countless naked
y mere infants, forms of boy-
lhood, and occasionally a drive
naked old women bending un-
of fuel, or cassava tubers, or
are driven through the mov-
y two or three musketeers.
ore attention to details, I ob-
ostly all are fettered; youths
s around their neck, through
n, like one of our boat chains,
ing the captives by twenties.
over ten are secured by three
each ringed leg brought to the
hich accounts for the abparent
movement I observed on first
esence of the curious scene.
re secured by shorter chains,
their respective progeny of
rouped, hiding the cruel iron
in loops or festoons over their
easts. There is not one adult
mongst them. * * * Lit-
my face betrayed my feelings,
would crowd upon the imag-
after realizing the extent and
misery presented to me, I
as in a kind of dream, wherein
the darkness of the night the
of the murderers creeping
oomed town; its inmates all
sound issuing from the gloom
hum of chirping cicadas or
—when suddenly flashes the
dished torches; the sleeping
ed in flames, while the volleys
y low the frightened and as-
e, sending many through a
f agony to that soundless sleep
ere will be no waking.

tti's Precious Voice.

e of the physical care that is
Patti, it is related that o re
rned from her daily drive she
ly thirsty, and asked Nicolini
e one of their long retinue to
f water to be brought to her by
as the comparatively royal
menage would permit.
oked Nicolini, in high B flat
you know that you are going
w night, and that water will
od. Oh, no; I forbid any
en give me a taste of wine,"
y Patti. "Wine?" roared
s highest C. "Ma mignonne
to sing to-morrow night, and
wine will heat your blood.
ermit wine." "Please, can't
ng wet," begged Patti, with
es her palate clicked dryly in
Nicolini pondered long and
length, with his own hands,
ared for the great singer a
ht of dissolved magnesia.—

ulu Hurst has retired from the
follow that she has lost any of
alities. Indeed, it is not un-
at little fortune which she has
her tour will prove more of an
ong men than the umbrella
so hard to let go.—Indiana-

A MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

Sermon by Rev. E. W. Caswell of Grace M. E. Church, Upon the Life and Character of U. S. Grant.

The announcement of a memorial service at Grace M. E. church had the effect of crowding that church yesterday morning. Rev. H. K. Hines, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Acton occupied seats on the platform and assisted in the service. The music was appropriate and excellent. The following memorial sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. E. W. Caswell, and commanded the closest attention:

Psalm xcvii: 1: "The Lord reigneth!" II Samuel i: 19: "How are the mighty fallen."

Nations perish. Empires fall. But God lives and reigns. He cannot die. "His throne is forever and ever." The scene of history changes; the actors fall, but liberty and truth march on. Standing with the nation and the world around the bier of our illustrious dead, trembling with awe, suffused with emotion as we entwine the tribute of affection around the immortal character of Ulysses Simpson Grant, it becomes us to remember that "God alone is great," "and none can stay his hand or say unto him what doest thou?" The Lord reigneth over every individual character of history as well as over the long millenniums of time. He meets with no accidents, no "whirling wheel of chance." The Almighty was not surprised at the departure of our hero. It was the crowning providence in the series. As we review the life of our fallen chieftain we must remember that God was in it. In it in the training of a Christian mother, whose hair turned white with anxiety and ceaseless prayers, lest her first-born should fall from virtue while battling for his country in Mexico; whose eyes of solicitude ever followed him along the dangerous road to fame until she believed God had raised up her son to be the deliverer of the Nation, and that he would guide and protect him. Providence was in this life. When young Grant entered West Point Military academy by accident; in it in his business failures, in his forty years of obscurity, like Moses a Midian waiting the divine call, in it when a million guns were leveled at him, during four years of battle from Belmont to Appomattox, and he never received a scratch. In it when financial ruin necessitated literary labors, and when disease in answer to prayer was held in check until the trembling fingers of the weary hero could lift the crowning piece in his colossal character to its position, and when the last stroke of the pen was given to his "Personal Memoirs," he said to the physician: "I am now ready to obey God's call without a moment. My work is done; I cannot be more ready than I am this moment." In a little while the dying hero was ushered into the presence of the Infinite.

Gen. Grant recognized that he was a child of providence and firmly believed in special interpositions of providence in the affairs of men and nations. Once, when asked by a friend what he considered his most providential experience, without hesitation he said: "My resignation from the army in 1854. I was then a captain. If I had staid in the army I would have been still a captain on frontier duty at the outbreak of the war, and would thus have been deprived of the right to offer my services voluntarily to the country. That opportunity shaped my future."

We reverence the almighty when we pay our homage to the masterpieces of his power and providence. It is with this feeling that we approach the study of this great soul. We cannot hope to measure him, for we have nothing to draw with and the well is deep. His ablest eulogist stands too near him to draw an accurate picture of the grandeur of his lofty character. Mountain peaks are grandest in the distance. Some future orator at some centennial anniversary of his birth, when the luster of age has brightened his deeds, will alone be able to portray the transcendent genius of Ulysses S. Grant.

Among the characteristics of his greatness was his will power. He could die, but he could not retreat or surrender. He could "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." During the night after the first day's battle at Pittsburg Landing, the brave McPherson in despair said to him: "What will you do?" Grant replied, reform the lines and attack them at daylight. Won't they be surprised? When his wife was asked if she thought Richmond would fall, she replied affirmatively, saying Mr. Grant always was a very obstinate man. Unyielding resolution was marked in his every feature and movement. Gen. Halleck could not stop him. All the powers of the war department at Washington could not stop him from winning victories for the Union. Several times he was recalled by his superiors, the messengers arriving at the very crisis of victory. At Vicksburg, when the fourth battle had already begun, a little brigadier came rushing up out of breath. Tilting himself up on his tip-toes he cried out, "Go back!" But his voice was drowned by the bugle signal sounding for the last charge, that resulted in the capture of the Gibraltar of America and the surrender of 40,000 soldiers in arms. Grant never went back. He crushed Donelson with his "unconditional surrender" grip. He held Vicksburg by the throat till her breath was gone. He hugged Lee till he cried for mercy. It was not a will of mere tenacity, but a will of courage, of daring and of self-sacrifice; it was invincible heroism, inspired by a love of truth and country. If this one man's will had been less iron-like and courageous, awakened liberty rising from the grave of slavery would have been stricken back into her tomb and the face of American history changed for all time.

The world was slow to realize that Grant possessed remarkable intellectual powers, not brilliant, not imaginative, not speculative, but a mind strong and clear, comprehensive and administrative, with splendid self-poise and intuitive grasp, the most active and powerful at the moment of thrilling emergencies. It is said that the night of the second day of the Wilderness fight, when Sedgwick's corps had been broken and Shaler and Seymour captured, Gen. Grant sat in his headquarters and listened to fast coming reports of perplexity and trouble, but he turned to one and another and talked of his orders with as much precision and display of judgment as though he had been studying that unexpected situation for two months, and all who saw him watched and listened and wondered. It must have been a lofty genius that controlled and planned the movements of a million soldiers over a vast territory for a year and a half without a single defeat; culminating in victory everywhere; that safely guided the ship of state for eight perilous years between the still surging billows of suppressed rebellion on the one hand and war with England imminent on the other; that appropriately and eloquently addressed sovereigns, princes, educators and vast masses of people as he received the unparalleled honors of the nations of the earth, and that at last, though staggering under financial defeat, and struggling with his paroxysms of pain, in the toils of the unyielding monster, death, the sphinx-like genius writes a work which millions in all lands are waiting in thrilling suspense to read.

Beneath his great brain lay a great heart. We admire intellects, but we love hearts. Intellects dazzle, but heart power moves the world. Here lies the springs of great revolutions. And here lies the secret of Gen. Grant's wonderful power over men. He drew all men to his side, from his footman to the statesman, even his severest critics and bitterest enemies, who had called him a butcher, a drunkard and a second Cæsar, yielded at last to his silent love and boundless sympathy. He had not the fascinating magnetic presence of Napoleon, but the full orbed, genial warmth of a Washington—those who loved him once loved him always. The conquered South join hands with the conquerors in bearing the precious form of the illustrious victor to his tomb. Behold how they love him! They remember his refusal to take the sword from the humiliated Gen. Lee at Appomattox and the magnanimous terms of capitulation. When asked why he permitted the Confederates to go off with their horses he said, 'Let them have them; they will want them for the spring plowing.' Flushed with victory, the needs of the people were uppermost in his soul. Gen. James Longstreet writes: "He was the truest as well as the bravest man that ever lived." Jefferson Davis says: "Gen. Grant gave terms both liberal and courteous, and has since the war shown no malignity, nor perpetuated slanders against the Confederates." How strange, that the fallen foe should vie with the victors in mourning over the death of their chieftain. Around his open grave may all be brothers again, and may the words "Let us have peace," which his silent lips yet seem to speak, span the whole heavens as with a rainbow of glorious promise.

A man with such a heart could but love his home. The family circle was his throne, here his tenderest sympathies, deepest love, found fullest freedom. No wonder he begged his children should not leave his sight during his illness, and died gazing with his deep-blue eyes at the woman upon whom he had bestowed the wealth of his great heart, and left as his own dying request, "that he might be buried in some place where the body of his wife could be placed beside him."

Rev. Dr. Newman says: "After his death a letter was found addressed to his wife, which he had secretly carried for fourteen days, knowing that she would find it at last." He quoted from the letter as follows: "Look after our dear children and direct them in paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them would depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life than it would be to know they were prostrated on a bed of sickness from which they were never to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account, and I earnestly pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection and of the dutiful affection of our children, I bid you a final farewell until we meet in another and I trust a better world. You will find this on my person after my demise.'

Gen. Grant was a constant sufferer from the time he slipped upon the pavement, as he was reaching forward to hand a $20 bill as a Christmas present to his coachman, more than nineteen months ago. When at last he was able to lay his crutches aside, with the laconic remark, "My legs were always enough for me;" then came with the suddenness and power of an avalanche the financial crash of Grant & Ward. Then the appearance of cancer soon followed. It is the opinion of many that Grant died of Ferdinand Ward, of a broken heart, of a tarnished name, of sorrow for injured friends and the future poverty of his family. He who never lost a battle, who feared not the armies of the world, was conquered by a Wall street villain.

Fear of dishonor, shame, poverty, of being stripped of even the mementoes of his tour around the world, and of being refused a place, with full pay, on the retired list as general of the army, undermined his strong physical frame, and made him an easy victim to disease. He one day said: "If I could only remove the stain of this disgrace, caused by the failure of my son, from the family name, I would write, I would work as long as I had the power to move my arms." After all his humiliation was his greatest exaltation. These upheavals of sorrow revealed the hidden wealth of a moral, affectional and religious nature unknown before, as the uplifted mountains reveal the embosomed treasures of the plain.

Above his statesmanship and his military greatness arises the summit of his moral grandeur. He stands forth like the colossal shaft of Mount Hood, with some dark spots of human weakness and sin at its base; with deep gorges of suffering, lofty ridges of heroism, steep precipices of courage, and, arising above all in sublime beauty, before the gaze of all peoples, without a cloud, appears the snowy dome of his moral and Christian life. After ages will discover along these lofty slopes pearls of purity, diamonds of devotion, gems of genius, mines of benevolence and love which we do not now see. We behold enough to know that in conversation he was chaste as a woman. No oath or obscenity polluted his lips, no anger nor revenge filled his bosom, no bribe or abuse of official position stains his name. Such a character is worthy the study of the youth of America.

We pass to consider Grant's religious views and experiences. He was not a church member, though we believe him to have been a Christian long before his illness began. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as were all his sisters, one of whom, Mrs. Cramer, is the wife of a Methodist clergyman. Young Grant was indoctrinated in the faith of this church and was a constant attendant during his life. He was president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan church at Washington, and a liberal contributor to its success. One Christmas day he sent the following letter to his pastor:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 25, 1869.

Dear Doctor:—Inclosed please find my check for $100, for distribution among the poor. Don't forget the ragged school over on the island. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

One of his pastors once said: "Grant would join the church to-morrow were it not that his public position would afford an occasion for a misconception and misrepresentation of his motives." Who shall say that these reasons did not have great weight upon his mind? And though we regret his determination who will call it a sin?

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, for eight years his secretary of state, says: "He was strongly impressed with religious views, and was a firm believer in the fundamental principles of Christianity."

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-minister to England, writes the following in a letter to the *Independent* on Grant: "The next day we got to talking about religion, and he said that it always shocked him to hear people speak lightly of it, that he was brought up religiously, that he had never questioned any of the general doctrines, and that it did not make any difference to him whether they seemed logical or not. He said that, although he could not undertake to reconcile all things in Revelation with the discoveries in science, the scientific discoveries had not, in the smallest measure, shaken his faith in immortality nor in the great principles of religion. He was, beyond all doubt, a firm believer in religion and had great respect for all its ordinances; and I know that he never took part in or listened to with any complacency, any ridicule of sacred things."

The following incident is related by one of his men when Grant was colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois regiment. "Shortly after I came into the regiment our mess were one day taking their usual seats around the dinner table when he remarked: 'Chaplain when I was at home and ministers were stopping at my house I always invited them to ask a blessing at the table. I suppose a blessing is as much needed here as at home, and if it is agreeable with your views I should be glad to have you ask a blessing every time we sit down to eat.'"

Family prayers were usual in his household. One of his pastors says: "I recall a visit to his Long Branch cottage, where daily we had prayers after breakfast. One morning an English gentleman called while we were at the table. He remained so long that there was no opportunity that day for morning devotions. The next morning the president brought the old family bible into the breakfast room with him. Handing it over to me he said, 'Doctor, we were cheated out of our prayers yesterday, but to make sure that it shall not happen again we will have devotions after this before breakfast.'"

In coming to a correct estimate of Grant's Christian character we must remember all the moral traits which adorned his life, his gentleness of heart, his resignation in suffering, his remarkable reticence under the keenest censure and defamation; remember also that in his tour around the world he turned his wine glass upside down when feted and honored among aristocrats and noblemen in all lands. Is it not also significant, that when Grant approached Palestine he said, "I shall allow no person to pay honors to me in a land where the Son of God died for the world."

When Rev. Dr. Newman in the month of April suggested to him that he might be restored, and accomplish much for his countrymen by his religious example, his response was, "If I am spared I shall throw all my influence in that direction."

Just before his departure he said to Dr. Newman: "I believe in the holy scriptures, and whoever follows them will be benefited thereby." And then he wrote on a tablet: "I pray that the prayers of the people offered in my behalf may be so far answered that we may all meet in a better world."

Such sentiments could only flow forth from a soul in harmony with the Almighty.

Yesterday we stood with the stricken family, the sorrowing nation and the civilized world around the bier of one of "the noblest men that ever lived in the tide of time." Never before has our country been so draped with the emblems of mourning. Never such a funeral cortege on this continent. What a contrast between the funeral pageant and the procession of the grand review in the city of Washington at the close of the war, when 200,000 victorious veterans received the honors of their grateful countrymen. It was my privilege, as I was then returning from service in the United States Christian Commission to gaze for two days on that sublime spectacle. On either side of the street passing the White house were erected immense galleries, which were crowded with the officers of the government, senators, congressmen, governors and other distinguished citizens from all parts of the nation, while the sidewalks were lined with a still vaster concourse of people. Suddenly the strains of music and the booming of cannon announced the starting of the immense army. On they came, down Pennsylvania avenue towards the treasury building, passing under grand floral arches amid the tremendous huzzas of the multitude. Behold the sea of gleaming bayonets, the waving plumes, the streaming banners, the gilded uniforms, the solid mass of infantry, the proudly prancing cavalry. What military glory passing in review before the splendid display of civil grandeur! What a supreme moment when Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant appeared riding at the head of that victorious column! A hundred thousand voices rent the air with shouts of welcome to the conquering hero, and he is triumphantly borne upon the shoulders of the multitude to a seat beside the president. Memorable scene; its like may never again appear on this continent. Yesterday, all is changed. True our beloved chieftain rode at the head of a vaster procession—stretching through all lands and composed of people of every kindred and tongue, but the once erect form is prostrate, the commanding voice is silent, the strong arm is nerveless, the solemn tread of surviving comrades and friends marching to muffled drums and the funeral dirge and the vast display of mourning drapery, tell us that Gen. Grant is no more for earth and time.

We will not say that he is dead for "heroes never die." We cannot exclaim, "conquered at last," for our faith beholds visions of the living spirit grander and mightier than ever, riding at the head of a vast column of victors, toward the capital, not of a nation or world, but the metropolis of all worlds, to pass in review before grander personages than rulers and princes—the heroes of the ages, the angels of heaven and the King of kings. The scarred warrior having fought the good fight, enters the city which hath foundations, hears the "well done" and receives the crown of glory, which fadeth not away.

All that is mortal reposes in the grave, on the banks of the historic Hudson. Henceforth this tomb at Riverside park will divide with Mount Vernon and the grave of Lincoln the pilgrimages of all lovers of mankind throughout the world. After all, if you would see his real monument, you must look around you and behold the great nation he delivered, her liberties and achievements, and gaze at the imperishable deeds of his soul.

Under the guiding hand of divine providence he chiseled his own monument a statue of faultless beauty and majestic proportions. The foundation stone was his loyalty to his home and inscribed thereon are the sentiments of "filial devotion," "lasting friendship," "love of family." The next stone is loyalty to God, and the inscriptions are "truth," "integrity," "honesty and virtue." The next stone is loyalty to country, and written here are "patriotism," "presidency," "heroic courage," "a hundred victories for the Union."

There is a crowning piece to the monument which arises like a flower from its stalk, illuminating and unveiling the matchless beauties of the image—it is patience in suffering. And written in immortal characters are the words, "Perfected through affliction," "national unity," and "universal brotherhood."

This monumental character has reached an altitude where the nations of the earth behold shining upon its crest the rising sun of a brighter morning for America and humanity.

Then when this hour of sacred grief is past,
And while beneath the bloom and beauty of his
native sod his body lies,
Look we adown the pillared aisles of time,
Far as swift-pinioned fancy bends her sweeping
wings,
E'en to the golden portals of eternal day,
And we shall catch the echo of his stately tread,
And see the imperial beauty of his form
Among the throng of mighty spirits gone before,
Whose godlike wisdom blest the world,
And left on men the deathless impress of superior
minds.

LETTER LIST.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Aug. 9, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Aubrey, Miss Alice
Allen, Mrs Ida

Bradley, Mrs H M
Brown, Harriet C
Baldridge, Mrs Alice

Carney, Miss Maud
Cook, Mrs Geo C
Coleman, Miss Carrie
Crosley, Matilda
Currer, Miss Nellie
Comstock, Eda
Clark, Ella

Devoy, Miss Maud
Dean, Miss Clara
Dell, Miss Emma

Engburg, Emma M
Engburg, Mrs O

Fuller, Mrs Bertha
Farlotz, Mrs M J
Findley, Mrs Mary
F[illegible], Mrs B C
Fredericks, Mrs Annie
Franklin, Mrs Emily

Gregg, Mrs Katie
Garnett, Mrs Martha
Greyson, Miss Julia
Grey, Miss Mable

Hart, Mrs B E
Hirnbold, Mrs Wm
Hoffman, Mrs Julia
Henly, Mrs Loretta
Howard, Miss Emma
Howard, Miss Nettie
Homer, Miss Bell
Harrison, Mrs Delia A

Irwin, Mrs Ella

Jones, Jennie C

Keffer, Mrs H M
Keller, Miss Hattie
Klowe, Ida

Kelley, Mrs M E
Locke, Mrs Martha

Mires, Mrs Nellie
Mooney, Mrs Anna
McQuellen, Nettie
Morgan, Sarah
Morgan, Mrs M G
Marcle, Louise
Morton, Mrs E I
Mathieu, Mrs Chas
McGrath, Miss Mary
Miller, Julia
Morrison, Miss Belle

Nixon, Miss L

Popple, Mrs Dr
Pearson, Miss Carrie
Pierce, Miss Jennie
Pope, Sophia A R
Peterson, Mrs J

Reed, Mrs F L
Ryan, Mrs W F
Ray, Mrs Harriet
Rippner, Anna
Robert, Mrs Henry

Spicer, Mrs Lucinda
Sampson, Miss M
Sellers, Mrs A H
Sheely, Nancy
Smith, Daisy
Smith, Mrs Elmira
Simmons, Mrs Lizzie

Tyrrell, Lizzie
Tomlinson, Mary M
Turner, Mrs E A
Taylor, Mrs T P

Vincent, Kittie

Wagner, Mrs Ellen
Wiegand, Bertha
Wills, Ida
Woodard, Mrs Sarah
Warner, Matilda
Walker, Mrs Frank

MEN'S LIST.

Agree, Jas F
Atkinson, Mr & Mrs John
Althouse, A
Allen, Wm
Allen, Chas F
Adams, H

Beaty, John, Jr
Boyle, Daniel
Blakey, Wm
Blakey, W M
Burkett, A M
Bridges, E E
Blakeli, Blatch
Burns, James
Burnett, S M
Barton, Chas
Batts, Albert
Byar, John H
Boyce, Wm
Brunins, Wm
Bruce, Henry A
Bolster, Sargent & Co
Beach, W I R
Becker, Julien A
Bovard, Henry E
Bailey, Wm H
Bayfield, Rich'd
Banfield, M C
Bishop & Co

Cammue, Mr
Cummings, H O
Custis, J S
Cherry, John
Church, G W
Cory, A
Cannon, J G

Dearing, O A
Dellingham, J B
Dillerback, J D
Darrow, Jas

English, J G
Edwards, L B
Edwards, John
Ellis, Edwin

Flentye, F H
Flin, C
Fleming, C L
Fitzpatrick, T J
Fege, I George
Foot, Dr
Freichsureich, F
Friece, Henry

Geary, John
Gamon, T F
Gates, W F
Grimsley, Jas
Griffith, Jas E
Griffin, G A

Griffin, A E
Gooding, Ernest
Gooley, Edward

Hatch, C B
Hatch, G M
Hadden, A D
Hayes, F J
Hazlewood, Jim
Harper, Richd
Hartley, Wm
Holbrook, H L
Holland, Charles
Howell & Smith
Howes, Wm H
Hull, Joseph T
Hannegan, W C
Hamilton, Alex
Hamblin, T F
Hogan, —

Jason, Chas F
Jenkins, Frances J
Jackson, M W

Kuhn, W
Keith, W C
Kerr, Robt
Kincaid, J H
Kedleston, F P

Lincon, C D
Love, John
Logan, Bert

Merrill, And J
Mellon, A
Mean, H J
Mitchel, Geo
Muller, H
Maretti, Gabriel
Maloney, Thos
Malone, Ter
Mackenzie, Jno
McFadyen, Dr J
McFarland, K
Morgan, Hiram
Murton, Wm
Mathias, K
Maron, W J
McGregor, J M
McCarty, Edw
McMahon, N
Morris, David

Nelson, A

Oates, Hon W C
Otis, Myron
Olsen, M K
O'Brien, John
Orr, Albert
Ordronneau, L

Payne, H C

Lavitt, Julian
Peel, F L
Pearson, Beran
Peek, Otto
Potter, Wm
Potts, Chas E
Powell, Frank

Rankin, A P
Rice, Frank
Robinson, Wm
Robarson, Jack
Roetz, Gus A
Rigney, P
Rigney, Thos H
Rinehart, Wm
Rollins, J L
Rogers, Mr
Rogers, T J
Ross, D
Rosenthal, L

Sprunger, Thos
Sawyer, C
Seeley, Fred
Sharon, W L W
Sharp, J
Sherman, Edw
Strouse, Leo
Steffen, Piero
Simms, W
Sullivan, J D
Sledge, W N
Schuren, Chas
Smith, Jas N

Tapper, J F
Turton, J J
Turner, D H
Taylor, E H
Taylor, Geo
Threber, Louis
Thacker, J L
Thrift, Chas

Vogel, Leonard
Von Flue, Alois
Van Ness, W W
Vinson, Aaron

Wittskofski, F
Wicks, Robert
Wilkins, Willis
Wright, Wm
Ward, C J
Watkins, W B
Watters, Hugh
White, W H
White, Jas
Whitcomb, H
White, W E
Walker, A
Walker, N B
Walker, B.

GEO. A. STEEL, P. M.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

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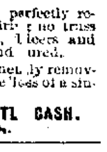

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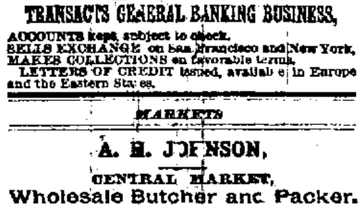

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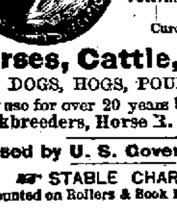

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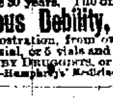

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State Thursday	"	13	Columbia, Sunday	"	16
Oregon, Monday	"	17	State, Thurs	"	20
Columbia, Friday	"	21	Oregon, Monday	"	24
State, Tuesday	"	25	Columbia, Friday	"	28
Oregon, Saturday	"	29	State, Tuesday	Sept.	1
Columbia, Wedn'y.	Sept.	2			

No freight received on morning of sailing except Fruit and Vegetables, and these not after 9 A. M.

The Company reserves the right to change steamer or sailing days.

PORTLAND TO ASTORIA, CLATSOP BEACH AND ILWACO,

LEAVES ASH STREET DOCK, PORTLAND, DAILY (except Sunday)

Wide West—At 6 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Astoria—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

R. R. Thompson, at 6:30 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Leave Astoria at 12 noon, Wednesdays, Fridays, and at 6 P. M. Sundays.

Mountain Queen, at 6 A. M. Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays. Astoria—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Close connection with the "West" and "Thompson" for Ilwaco and Clatsop Beach.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday.

N. P. Train, to connect with Puget Sound line for Victoria, etc., every day at 11:00 A. M.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:45 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:30 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregonian Railway Co., Limited, Line.

NARROW GAUGE.

On and after August 1st Trains will be run daily (Sundays excepted.)

Eastside, via O. & C. R. R. and Woodburn.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland, O. & C. R. R., 7:30 A. M. (Silverton, 3:00 P. M
Silverton, O. R. (Ld. Line, 9:30 A M (Portland 4:25 P. M

Via O. & C. R. R. and Lebanon Junction.

Portland O. & C. R. R., 4:00 P. M (Brownsville, 10:20 P. M
Brownsville, O. R'y Ld. Line, 3:50 A. M (Portland .... 10:05 A. M

Westside, via O. & C. R. R. and White's.

Portland, O. & C. R. R., 9 A. M { Dallas .... 5:55 P. M / Monmouth .. 6:32 P. M
Or. Ry. Co. Ld. Line,
Monmouth .... 6:58 A. M } Portland, 3:20 P. M
Dallas .... 7:33 A. M }

Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points on this line, corner Second and Stark sts., and depot O. & C. R. R., foot of F st., Portland.

CHAS. N. SCOTT, Receiver,
Or. Ry. Co. (Ld.) Line Offices, Woodburn, Or.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

TIME, TWO AND A HALF DAYS.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30.

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland .... 7:30 A. M. Ashland .... 4:25 A. M.
Ashland .... 5:30 P. M. Portland .... 4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland .... 4:00 P. M. Lebanon .... 9:20 P. M.
Lebanon .... 4:45 A. M. Portland .... 10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland .... 9:00 A. M. Corvallis .... 3:30 P. M.
Corvallis .... 8:30 A. M. Portland .... 3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland .... 5:00 P. M. McMinnville .... 8:00 P. M.
McMinnville .... 5:45 A. M. Portland .... 8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Bet. Third and Fourth,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

[illegible]

SYPHILIS [illegible] Gonorrhea, GLEET, [illegible]

[illegible]

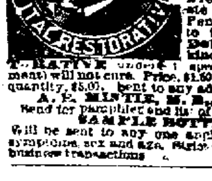
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

[illegible]

PRIVATE COUNSELOR,

[illegible]

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00, sent to any address, confidentially, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

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YAQUINA

A Trip from Corvallis to the Bay by the Oregon Pacific

Some of the Many Attractions at this Ocean Resort as Seen During a Two Days Stay

A reporter of this paper who has been on a trip over the Oregon Pacific railroad came into the office last night in a very used up condition accompanied by a shorthand reporter He seemed so inflated with the pleasure of his journey that he was above work and installing the scribbler of hen tracks at his desk he threw himself at length upon one of the luxurious ottomans with which the room is furnished, and lighting a two-bit cigar he had somehow obtained, said

"I went to see 'The Private Secretary' last night, I have had a long interview to-day with one person who is anxious to get a fat city job, and with another who is more anxious to keep one, and I have been out riding in the park and 'all these things combine to make me tired' I fear I shall not be capable of any protracted mental effort for some time, and have hired a private secretary of my own

"Now, young man, I have just returned from a flying trip to Yaquina bay, over the Oregon Pacific railroad, and as the readers of THE OREGONIAN wish to know something of that road and the seaport on which it has its western terminus, I propose to give some facts concerning them and have you put them into readable shape.

"You can begin by stating that we—that means Mr. H. L. Pittock and myself—left here on the east side train at 7.45 on Monday morning last. You can sling in something about the beautiful aspect of the country through which we passed on our way to Albany fertile prairies, busy harvesters, threshing machines at work, golden grain pouring out and all that sort of thing—make it kind of poetical if you can. There is devilish little poetry connected with harvesting as a fact, I have been there and know how it is myself—work from early morn till dewy eve and be smothered with dust and blinded with chaff—but you need not put that in

"On arriving at Albany we found a carriage waiting to take us to Corvallis, and so saw but little of that thriving town and were not able to visit any of the newspaper offices there The drive to Corvallis was very pleasant being through orchards and grain fields most of the way, the fresh breeze blowing away most of the dust.

After a refreshing wash and a good dinner at the Occidental, we repaired to the Oregon Pacific depot, accompanied by Senator T E. Cauthorn and Hon. W P Keady, who had kindly consented to go along and show us the attractions of Yaquina. Shortly after we reached the depot the train came puffing in with over 130 passengers, returning from a trip to the bay, all looking brown, hearty and happy They were under charge of Mr Wallis Nash, vice-president of the company, who looked as if he felt proud and happy, as he certainly had a right to He expressed his regrets at not being able to go over to the bay with us, on account of the expected arrival of a party from New York, with whom he had important business to transact.

"Col. Van Cleve, an old newspaper man, well known to the craft throughout the state, who holds the office of collector of customs at the port of Yaquina, and publishes the *Post* there, came out on the train to meet us It was his first trip across the mountains in three years. He has grown stout and gray in his new home, but has the same merry twinkle in his eye as of old, and thinks there is no place like Yaquina.

"In a few minutes the sturdy little locomotive, which fortunately happened to be at this end of the road when the tunnel was burned, was attached to a couple of cars, the party stepped on board and we were off at about 8 o'clock. Had we gone to Corvallis by the west side train, we should not have arrived till 4 30, as only a mixed train is run on that road, which makes slow time [Have you got that all down? Well, then, we will go ahead.]

"The road from Corvallis passes through a very beautiful section of country You can sling in all the adjectives at your command in describing it. About six miles out we passed through the town of Philomath, where is a good school under the auspices of the United Brethren, The school building is a commodious one of brick and accommodates a large number of students. A warehouse at this point would receive 100,000 bushels of wheat for shipment over the O P R. R. From there on the road follows Mary's river nearly to the summit of the Coast range It winds in and out of a constant succession of narrow valleys, among fine farms and wheat fields, each valley opening into another, till at length the surprised traveler who has been expecting to enter the gorges and defiles of the mountains finds himself at the summit without having been aware that he had commenced their ascent."

"A short distance beyond the train dashes through a tunnel, and the summit of the coast range is seen for miles and miles, a constant succession of peaks on peaks, covered with waving fern the bleached trunks of trees destroyed by fire about fifty years since The whole range looks like an immense pasture, which it will ultimately become when the fern has been displaced by the rich mesquite grass which thrives and spreads wonderfully in the fertile soil which everywhere covers these hills, there being no rocks to be seen As the road winds along an ever shifting panorama of hills and peaks is presented, the highest being Mary's peak, which is seen in the distance. In a few minutes the burned tunnel is reached, and here a transfer is made to the train waiting at the other end. Here we were met by H V Gates, general superintendent of the road A large force of men were at work clearing the debris out of the tunnel and it is in order for trains to pass through before now The tunnel like the other two on the line was heavily timbered and the intense heat has burned the rock at either end and brought it down in carloads. The tunnels passed, a fine full grown locomotive was found, one of four on the line ready for use. Far down below snug farm buildings were seen nestling in a little valley and away down there the line of the road could be seen

"From Mr Gates it was learned that the summit of the range is only about 700 feet above the sea level. Corvallis being about 200 feet above sea level the ascent on the eastern side is only 500 feet which is so gradually made as to be imperceptible Of the descent on the west side 500 feet is made in the first—six miles, but by winding around ravines the grade is kept below 2 per cent. The nature of the route, following as it does the windings of Mary's river on the east and the Yaquina river on the west of the range, greatly increases the length of the road From Corvallis to Yaquina in an air line is about thirty-three miles. The stage road is about fifty, while the railroad seeking an easier grade is seventy-two miles in length While there are comparatively few deep cuts and fewer high trestles, the locating of the line presented some appalling difficulties to the engineers. Four parties were out for about six months selecting the route, and to the traveler over the line the great wonder is how they ever found one at all.

"Dropping down by a series of gradual curves and descents, the head of the Yaquina river is soon reached, in the shape of a tiny brook, which winds its course through a narrow ravine half obscured by the rank growth of ferns on its sides. The road here is in excellent condition and the powerful engine whirls along at a rapid rate Farm after farm is passed in rapid succession, and numerous sleek, well-fed cattle and horses are seen, and occasional delay is caused by an insane desire on the part of these animals to match their speed on the track with the locomotive, the shrill whistle of which only puts mettle in their heels instead of scaring them off the track

"Soon the head of tide water is reached, and the fresh breeze announces long before a glimpse of blue water is visible that we are approaching the ocean We dash along by the little hamlets of Elk City, Caledonia and Toledo, through narrow strips of meadow, and orchards laden with fruit, and see the cows being driven up for milking we glance at the stakes defining the beds of Oysterville, where the luscious bivalve is reclining and growing fat and pass Oneatta and pull up at Yaquina City in about four hours from leaving Corvallis.

"After a good meal at the mess-house a boat with two sturdy rowers is provided and we start for Newport, the lights of which can be seen twinkling in the twilight three miles distant. Lightly rowed the bonny boat, and the phosphorescent waters flashed from the oars in ripples of liquid fire and in all too short a time we were at the wharf in Newport and scrambling up the steps. Passing up the street, the strains of a violin and the patter of feet keeping time to the music attracted one of the party at least to a hall where a merry party comprising a large majority of ladies were enjoying themselves, but resisting an inclination to shake our tired feet in the giddy dance, we passed on to a hotel, and after a brief stay around the fire in the sitting-room, which the coolness of the atmosphere made pleasant, we sought our chambers in the Ocean house, and the roar of the surges on the beach soon lulled us to slumber.

"And thus ended the first day, and now Mr. Private Secretary do you think you can put all that stuff into the elegant and instructive style which the readers of THE OREGONIAN are used [illegible] [illegible] can. Well I have my doubts about it, but you can try. And now if you are ready we will proceed.

"We rose the next morning at what seemed a late hour to Newport folks, but was an early one for newspaper men, and after breakfast strolled out to see the town. On the wharf we found Cauthorn and Keady who had risen at some unearthly hour The tide was flowing out and the millions of jelly fish, shoals of little fishes and kelp plants with long streaming ribbons of leaves attached to their hollow, bulbous heads made an attractive sight to those of us who lived in a fresh-water 'seaport.' The town of Newport consists principally of one street, along the water side of which runs a bulkhead of timber, constructed at considerable expense It is situated on the inside of the point which forms the north side of the entrance to the bay Three miles away we could see Yaquina City where the river proper opens into the bay which expands to a width of about two miles in the widest place. The entrance is quite narrow about a thousand yards wide, and out through it beyond the jetty on the south side could be seen the ocean and the breakers on the bar

"At the wharf we met Dr Bailey, formerly of Corvallis, now mayor of Yaquina, J. W. Brassfield P M Abbey of the Bay View house, J R h Irwin, and other leading citizens. Near by was the office of the Yaquina *Mail*, and we called upon Messrs Cole & Alexander, the publishers, and spent a short time very pleasantly Mr Brassfield accompanied us across the bar to visit the jetty in process of construction by the government for the improvement of the harbor entrance It is extended a distance of over 5000 feet, and upon its success depends in a great measure the future of the bay as a seaport It is formed of rows of piles, upon which is a double railway track along which the rock from a quarry up the river is carried and dumped to form the breakwater The plan bids fair to prove successful, and considerable alteration has already been made in the sands at the mouth of the bay by its agency. Work on the jetty was stopped some time since for lack of funds, leaving it in such a condition that a large amount of the next appropriation will have to be expended to put it in condition for resuming work. From the end of the jetty the beach can be seen as far as Cape Foulweather on the north and Cape Perpetua on the south, while to the west rolls the broad expanse of the Pacific, bounded only by the horizon, and to the east the countless peaks of the Coast range

"Returning to town we accompanied our host of the Ocean house, James Rader, on an expedition in search of rock oysters, so called. Going around the point we found a piece of beach near low water literally studded with these delicious shellfish. The rock is a soft kind of stone and in it are found, not only the rock oysters, but also a species of mussel and occasionally small clams. A little vigorous exertion with an ax secured a basketful of the oysters which are found equally good raw or made in a soup at dinner They are the greatest delicacy in the shellfish line the coast affords and 'are alone worth the price of admission' From the rocks at the point a number of porgies were caught and then we came back to dinner

"In the afternoon Rader took us out fishing for kelp fish He had provided a basket of a large species of shrimp for bait and we had lots of fun if we did catch more kelp than kelp fish Cauthorn will hereafter be able to give the senate full information in regard to the depth of water in the bay, as he was obliged to sound with the anchor for some time before he could find less than thirty feet. The kelp fish is very pretty, but the crabs which were hauled up occasionally had no charms for most of the party, till they were on the table.

"It is the opportunity for fishing and sailing afforded by the bay which gives Yaquina greater attractions as a resort for pleasure seekers than any of our other seaside resorts. These, combined with the rock oysters, make it almost perfection as a watering place. It has long been a favorite resort for people up the valley, and now that it can be reached by rail, is bound to be visited by thousands. At Newport are two hotels, where visitors can be comfortably accommodated, but their capacity will have to be increased in the future There is surf bathing and bathing in the bay, boating and fishing, crabs, clams and shrimps, and plenty of fine oysters a short distance up the river No other place in Oregon presents so many attractions.

"In the evening we enjoyed a sail in a fine boat which skimmed the water like a thing of life She lay over rather too much to suit me, and when I moved to the upper side a bad boy on board yelled, 'Golly, see how she straightens up when he moves over' That part is not to go in, Mr Secretary, for Cauthorn joshed me wild about it. There was no dance that evening so Cauthorn tackled a whist game at the hotel and got well washed and so we went to bed happy

"The citizens of Newport were determined that we should see everything of note in their region, so after breakfast next morning we found a hack at the door to take us to Cape Foulweather Owing to the stage of the tide we had to go across the hills and strike the beach above Point Difficulty—a point which a little giant powder would speedily remove From this point to the cape was a lovely beach for driving, and we bowled along at a rapid rate The lighthouse at the cape is a very fine one and the keeper, Capt. Wass, showed the party through it and told us all more about Funk lamps and lenses and wicks and oil than we ever knew before In his house were some of the finest geraniums imaginable, the pride of Mrs Wass The sea air seems favorable to such plants, as many fine ones were seen at Newport.

"On returning from the lighthouse a flag was run up at the wharf as a signal to Captain Lem Davis to bring the steam ferry across. By the time dinner was over he was on hand as was also Mr Brassfield with a hack to take us ten miles down the south beach to his place at the Seal rocks. The beach was as smooth as a floor, and we just sailed along, passing on our way several streams coming down from the shore, among them Beaver creek, a celebrated trout stream. Mr Brassfield's place at Seal rocks is the finest place for a hotel imaginable A number of huge rocks jut out from the shore, while smaller ones are scattered about at short distances. Here seals and sea lions congregate, and among the rocks the breakers boil and roar and throw their spray high in the air. In a cove sheltered from the wind is a neat cottage and a well-kept flower garden Close by is an enormous 'kitchen midden,' or shell mound, covering over an acre, and some six feet in thickness, showing that this had been a favorite resort of Indians in days gone by

"The deposit contained shells of mussels, clams, rock oysters and bones of bear, sea lions and other animals All were much interested and delved in the bank in search of any implements lost by the Indians but could find nothing. The fish eating Indians appear to have been a poor lot The only thing they needed was a stick to dig clams and a fire to roast them. A luxuriant vegetable garden covered the mound and such cabbages, potatoes, etc., as were there growing are seldom seen

"It seemed as if it must have taken millions of Indians and thousands of years to have accumulated such a pile of shells, but after seeing the havoc made in a sack of oysters on our return by Cauthorn and Keady it did not seem as if it would take so many men nor so much time Some of these days Seal rocks will be visited by thousands and will be celebrated far and near

"On our return to Newport Capt. Remill was ready with his steamer to take us to Yaquina City so with thanks to all for kind attentions and regrets that we could not tarry longer in this charming spot we bade farewell to Newport and steamed off up the bay Arriving at Yaquina City we were shown through the fine steamship Yaquina lying at the dock She has a capacity for 1500 tons of freight, and is especially adapted for crossing the bar, having iron tanks for water ballast which can be pumped out to lighten her when necessary Everything on board was in good order, and the ship can be got ready for sea at a day's notice Close by was the tug Favorite, also ready for use at short notice, and capable of bringing a vessel in from the sea to safe anchorage in a very short time, it being only four or five miles out across the bar In the round house were four powerful locomotives, weighing about forty five tons each, all in good order and ready for work at a moment's notice, while near by were several elegant passenger coaches, baggage and express cars, in fact all the rolling stock necessary for the complete equipment of the road

"We slept the sleep of the just at the mess houses, and the next morning visited the three-story hotel being erected close by and which will soon be completed The river in front of the railroad terminus is deep and broad, affording good anchorage for a large number of ships, half a dozen of which could lay along the dock and receive grain from the cars at the same time

"After breakfast we stepped aboard the train and started for home, had dinner at the summit and arrived at Corvallis a little after 2 P M

During the afternoon we called upon Messrs Saunders & Mansfield, of the Benton *Leader*, Messrs Woodcock & Churchill, of the Corvallis *Gazette*, and Wallis Nash, vice-president and manager of the Oregon Pacific, who gave some interesting information concerning the road which has always been a sort of conundrum to Portland people He feels much pleased after all the difficulties encountered to have the road in running order at last. The completion of the tunnel burned last winter will enable him to get through steel rails to replace the light rails now covering some five or six miles of the road near this end, and then all will be ready for business. It is intended to load one or more ships with wheat at Yaquina this season. The road will soon be extended to connect with the Oregon & California probably at Albany, and will eventually be carried through the Minto pass to Boise City, Idaho, but when it is not at present possible to say In the evening we took a stroll around Corvallis, which besides being one of the oldest is one of the prettiest located, cleanest and tidiest towns in Oregon

"Next morning, after bidding good bye to our genial and jovial traveling companions, Messrs Cauthorn and Keady, we took the west side train, and after passing through a country the beauty of which beggars description, arrived safely at home, tired but happy, and our minds stored with pleasant memories of a most delightful trip"

The reporter here quit and went home, to the great relief of his secretary, who remarked that all this stuff made him tired, passed in his notes without any attempt at dressing them up into readable shape, and also disappeared

GRANT AS A PEACEMAKER.

The Truce between Conkling and Garfield—A Meeting of Great Men at Mentor.

Cleveland Cor Pittsburg Commercial Gazette

Grant's last visit to Cleveland was during the Garfield campaign. Garfield, alarmed by Conkling's indifferent, almost defiant attitude, and fearing that the coolness of his faction might cost him New York in the coming election, begged his managers to arrange a meeting between him and Conkling and Grant. The meeting assumed the nature of a grand love feast and peace was declared but it was due to Grant and to Mrs Garfield's matchless cooking. Grant and Senator Conkling went to Warren, where a great meeting was held during the day Senator Conkling was still indifferent, and made no allusion to Gen. Garfield in his speech The writer hastened to Mentor in advance of the distinguished guests, who were to arrive in the evening. Garfield was hurrying about the house personally aiding Mrs. Garfield in preparing for the visitors When the writer called him out on the piazza a moment and told him Conkling had ignored him in his speech that day, Garfield's face assumed a look of deep trouble, but he refused to discuss the matter He could hardly believe the statement, and the moment M A. Hanna, chairman of the Cleveland reception committee, arrived at Lawnfield from Warren Garfield pulled him aside and said "Mark, is it true that Conkling made no allusion to me in his speech to-day?"

Hanna said that it was, and Garfield remarked "Matters look very bad"

His hopes of a compromise with Conkling had been dashed to the ground. At that juncture the carriage containing Grant and Conkling drove up Garfield opened the carriage door, and Conkling extended his hand and exclaimed, "General, I am proud to meet you at your home" There was a lack of heartiness in his voice. The Republican managers had planned the meeting with consummate skill, believing that the sight of the father and husband under his own simple vine would impress Mr Conkling. It did win General Grant's hearty support. When Mr Conkling had alighted Grant stepped down from the carriage and grasped Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that in the firmness of his grasp and the long holding of the hand that made Garfield's face light up with pleasure. The light which streamed out from the open door fell on those two men with clasped hands, and illuminated a rare tableau

Once indoors the party made itself at home, Grant lingered long at the side of Grandma Garfield, and Conkling, with the grace of a gallant, delighted Mrs Garfield with his courtly attentions. Good old Dr Robison, a simple old man, who worshiped Garfield, led Conkling aside to praise his hero, as he called Garfield. Robison helped buy Lawnfield for Garfield and he did not hesitate to openly upbraid every man who opposed him. In a few moments Conkling had frozen the old gentleman out, but Gen. Grant charmed the good doctor with his silent cordiality, and assured him that Garfield had nothing to fear

An informal luncheon was served The little dining room at Lawnfield had never contained so many distinguished men as stood around its table that evening Grant, Conkling, Levi P Morton, Logan and a score of others were there, and every man of them ate heartily and praised Mrs Garfield's splendid coffee. Even Senator Conkling was melted by it, and he lingered so long at the table that Mrs. Garfield called his attention to the fact that all the guests had repaired to the parlor. He paid her a pretty compliment about the excellence of the luncheon making him oblivious to all surroundings but herself, and escorted her to the parlor Then she walked over to attend some of the less important guests, for she knew what was coming At that juncture Garfield invited Conkling and Grant to step up stairs into his sanctum, ostensibly to take a smoke Dr Robison and Mrs. Garfield were preoccupied and anxious from the moment the celebrated trio ascended the stairs No one attempted to follow them Perhaps no one will ever know what transpired, but it is known that peace, at least during the campaign, was declared, and that Grant was largely responsible for it. It is believed that he won from Conkling a promise to support Garfield The meeting was brief Their cigars were not half burned when they descended the stairs

The anxious look had flown from Garfield's face, and his wife's preoccupied manner gave way when she read the story in her husband's features. Grant remarked that he would go out on the piazza to finish his cigar, but Garfield pleasantly exclaimed, "Smoke in the house, general Smoke anywhere"

A terrific storm came up suddenly as the guests were about to leave Lawnfield, and all, except Gen. Grant and a score of rural sightseers, hurried indoors. The general remained on the piazza watching the storm As he stood, with his cigar between his teeth, the mild mien that he had worn in society departed under the fierce inspiration of the battling elements, and he looked a typical warrior.

That the treaty of peace between Garfield and Conkling was sincere was proved on the following evening, when Senator Conkling spoke in the armory in Cleveland, and eulogized Gen Garfield so eloquently that the immense crowd of hearers fairly shook the roof timbers with continued cheering

Cholera Prospects

Philadelphia Medical News

The cholera continues epidemic in Spain, but the press dispatches do not indicate its spread to other countries, although it probably exists in the south of France, and any day may bring the news that it has again appeared in Paris As yet there are no indications that it has invaded Germany, or that it has appeared in any of the regions from which the main stream of emigration comes to this country, and there is, therefore, good reason to hope that we shall escape a visitation from it this year, or that, at worst, it will only appear at some of our maritime quarantine stations.

The course of the present epidemic in Europe has been exceptional as compared with former outbreaks. For more than a year it has lingered on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the Spanish peninsula, the furthest point north reached by it having been Paris, where its effects were comparatively small. It does not appear, however, that the disease is any less virulent in type, or that the mortality among those attacked is any smaller than has been the case in previous epidemics, and the meteorological conditions of both the past and the present summers present no peculiarities which would explain the comparative limitation of the disease and its slow spread. All the circumstances seem to indicate that the warning which the nations of Europe received two years ago as to the approach of the disease, and the measures of sanitation which were taken in consequence, have had a good effect.

Of these measures probably the most important have been those relating to water supply, and those resulting from the general diffusion among the people of the idea that the disease is usually communicated by articles of food or drink, and that when only such articles are used as have been recently subjected to heat the danger is small If to this be added precautions as to disinfection of excreta and the prompt boiling or destroying of soiled clothing or bedding, which might possibly contain the germs of the disease, there is no doubt that the spread may be greatly hindered, if not entirely stopped The so-called preventive inoculation of Ferran appears to have little or no effect as thus far practiced

The work of removing collections of filth, doing away with suspicious sources of water supply, such as wells in large cities, etc, has been greatly stimulated both in England and in this country by the threatened danger, and we probably have yet nine months of grace left for work in this direction, which should be vigorously pushed

Death Rid of its Terrors

New York Sun

"Well," said a lawyer, as he entered his condemned client's cell, "good news at last."

"A reprieve?" exclaimed the prisoner eagerly

"No, not a reprieve, but your uncle has died and left you $2000, and now you can meet your fate with the satisfying feeling that the noble efforts of your lawyer in your behalf will not go unrewarded."

Dr. Henley's Celery
Beef and Iron will restore the [illegible] to health [illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON

Josephine county is $1 ,173 in debt.

The entire indebtedness of Klamath county is $4,744 76

A new Presbyterian church is being erected in Linkville.

A skating rink is among the contemplated improvements at Ashland

There will be another distillery in running order near Jacksonville this fall.

Grain in Douglas county is reported to be shriveled more than usual this year

Millers in Jackson county are now offering fifty cents per bushel for new wheat

Mr Antone Becker has just set out a vineyard of 1500 grape cuttings about three miles south of Grant's Pass

Grain from Elkton to Scottsburg is reported as yielding well, some ranging from forty to sixty bushels per acre

Bears are still troubling the cattle out on Sprague river, and keep them in a little better running trim than the owners like.

It is said that a force of men will be put on the work of construction of snow sheds in Pyle canyon, Union county, in a few days.

George W Riddle, of Douglas county shipped three carloads of Chrome ore to Portland last week, to be shipped from there to Astoria.

Mrs. Griffith, residing on Bear creek, Douglas county, was thrown out of a wagon last week, receiving injuries from which she died soon afterward.

The *Harney Valley Items* is the name of a new paper started at Burns, Grant county, where a few years ago the Piutes held undisputed sway

A few days ago a man in the employ John H Miller, near Linkville, shot a wild goose flying directly over him In falling the bird struck the hunter, breaking his collar bone.

Josephine county boasts of raising the best hay and grain crops she has produced for several years. Fruit is scarce, in many places, owing to unusual frosts last spring

About twenty-five Chinese are sluicing at the mouth of Simmons creek on Blue river, Lane county It is said they are making good wages They have now been at work nearly two months

Mrs Harriet Newman died at her home, near Drain, last Monday, aged 63 years Mrs Newman was a pioneer of 1843, having come to Oregon with the Jesse Applegate party in company with her uncle, Charles Lindsay

The cattlemen of Harney valley have sold their beef cattle this year to a Chicago firm, and the cattle will be shipped East over the Oregon Short Line railroad Only cattle over 2 years old were purchased The prices paid were from $25 to $30 per head

As the millers in the vicinity of Riddle have nearly wheat enough to last them next season, the shipments from that place will be much in excess of former years, notwithstanding the fact that the yield will fall short on account of it being somewhat shriveled

The Blue river quartz ledges are located about forty miles east of Eugene There is a good wagon road within four miles of the line, the balance of the way is quite rough, but it is said a wagon road can be constructed at a moderate cost right into the mining region.

Jim Phillips, an old brakeman on the O R & N, was stabbed twice in the region of the heart at the Golden Rule hotel, New La Grande, Thursday, by a gambler, and it is thought that the wounds will be fatal. The trouble was over a game The gambler made his escape.

There are now seventy-five coal miners employed at Newport. The yield of the mine last month averaged 200 tons per day during the days the men worked, but owing to some unavoidable delay in shipping the coal the bunkers filled and the miners did not have a full month's work

Several hundred pounds of ore from the tunnel being run across the Yank ledge are sent to San Francisco every month for assay. If it comes up to the requirements after being thoroughly tested, machinery will be put there for work on an extensive scale It is said that the ledge is improving right along and those who have the enterprise in hand are satisfied with it

Miss Belle Waters, daughter of Wm Waters, of Jacksonville, was seriously burned last Tuesday evening She was engaged in cooking supper, when her apron caught fire from the stove, rapidly communicating with her clothing Her brother happened to be in the house at the time, and with a quilt smothered the flames. A physician was called, who stated that her injuries though severe were not dangerous

According to the figures furnished the assessor by the Umatilla Indian agent there are [illegible] Indians on the Umatilla reservation divided as follows Walla Wallas, [illegible] Cayuses, 340 Umatillas, 150 mixed bloods, [illegible] Of males over 21 years of age there are 2[illegible] between 21 and 10 years, 105 under 10, 64 Females over 18 years, 377 between 18 and 10, [illegible] under 10, [illegible] They claim 13,000 acres of land under cultivation, 40,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of barley and rye 5000 bushels of corn 900 tons of hay [illegible] pounds of wool 5000 bushels of potatoes 700 sheep 450 hogs 1000 horses 1000 cattle, and [illegible] mules

On Saturday last as Dr Brown, of Jacksonville was returning from a visit to Grant's Pass, and when near the bridge a short distance from Gold Hill his horse became frightened and ran away As the cart struck the bridge it upset, throwing the doctor out, the back of his head striking the sharp end of a plank with such force as to mangle it in a horrible manner, after which he fell off into the water below Some men immediately ahead of him on horseback returned and found him in an insensible condition One of them hastened to town and procured a physician, but before his arrival the unfortunate man was dead He was taken to Jacksonville Monday and buried Dr Brown was about 60 years of age and unmarried

Ashland *Tidings* One of the greatest curiosities of its kind ever discovered is now on exhibition at the real estate office of G. F. Billings in this place It consists of a section of a black oak tree about 15 inches in diameter, from the interior of which protrude through the bark the points of a pair of deer horns. The stick being split nearly through the center exposes a part of the skull which is attached to the horns It is not unusual to find articles left in the crotch of a young tree partially surrounded by the growth of wood, but a singular feature of this curiosity is that there are no signs of any limb near the place where the horns are held, and the wood is sound and smooth, the contour of the tree trunk being as regular at that point as anywhere The points of the antlers extend from two to four inches outside the bark, and show the effect of time on their bony structure It is guessed that the horns were firmly fastened in some way upon a shaved side of the oak sapling, most likely by Indians, as the slow growth of oak precludes the possibility of it having been done since the white settlers first came to Southern Oregon The curiosity was found in what is indefinitely called "the hunting ground" in the mountains east of Ashland

WASHINGTON.

Some very rich gold ledges have been discovered near Kettle falls

The new public school building at Colfax will cost about $10,000

Archie Carkeek, of Seattle the little boy who was so badly burned last week, died on Friday from its effects.

The total assessment of Garfield county is $1,140,560 The inhabitants number [illegible], of whom 1908 are males, and 1187 females.

Friday one of the Snake river steamers struck a rock below Riparia and sank Saturday morning's passenger train brought up from The Dalles machinery for use in raising her

Railroad men state that the road will be built to Moscow and in running order by the 15th of October A force of 400 Chinamen and sixty whites are now at work on the road, and work on the rock cuts is prosecuted day and night.

On August 5th a fire broke out in the wheat field of A M Robinson, eight miles northeast of Dayton, while heading and threshing were in progress Despite the efforts of the whole crew, five acres of standing grain and the header were destroyed and the thresher slightly damaged Loss $500

The Baptists propose to erect a college in eastern Washington or Idaho To that end they ask bids from the various cities and towns wanting its location They want no less than six acres of land and $10,000 After the bids are in the committee will decide, not later than October 1, 1885, which bid will be accepted.

The Yakima county census shows a population divided as follows Male, [illegible] female, [illegible], white, [illegible] black, 3, mulatto, [illegible] Chinese, [illegible] Indian half-breeds, [illegible] Kanaka, [illegible] Married, 1057 single, 2351 can not read, over 15 years, 3 can not write, over 15 years, [illegible] deaf and dumb, [illegible] Total population of the county, [illegible]

Heavy fires are raging in Mason county At Shelton's Point the loggers are fighting it. Opposite to that point Willey has had to remove his camp Men are on watch along the Satsop railroad to prevent the fire from burning the logs, of which there are several hundred thousand feet On the Satsop hills heavy fires are running, and large numbers of elk have been driven down in consequence

North Yakima *Farmer* The work on the railway grade is going steadily forward At Smith & Hale's camp, 112 miles from Pasco, and twenty miles above here, twenty-five men were employed in the heaviest rock cut between here and Ellensburg, and in case it becomes necessary to finish in four weeks, it can be done by putting on additional force. At mile post 105 from Pasco, Nelson Rich has twelve men, and at post 103 Robert Hull and Bennett have each two dozen hands. At Selah valley, two miles from town, John Bens has twenty-five men, and Bennett & Saguin have forty men at work on Natches bridge, one and a half miles from town This bridge will be ready for crossing trains by the 15th inst

Last Sunday the residence of Mr. Guy Parrish, living near the Sanderson bridge, in Linn county, caught on fire from the fireplace, as the family were about to start away from home, and, with most of the furniture, was consumed The loss was a total one to Mr Parrish, there being no insurance on the building

Yaquina *Mail* The schooner Tressa May met with an accident last Saturday which completely disabled her While making a landing at the docks she backed into a scow and broke her propeller The Benton took her place on the route for the day Captain Dodge left for Portland Monday morning to get another propeller

Mr Gabriel Jones a pioneer of 1841, died at Winlock recently, at the advanced age of 93 years. On his arrival in Washington he stopped two years near Vancouver, then in company with four other families came up the Cowlitz river in 1846, then cutting their way to the Cowlitz landing through Sanders bottom to what is known as the Bush prairie, where he located and lived many years

Waitsburg *Times* Simon Taylor's wheat fields five miles southeast of the city, averaged 40 bushels per acre, notwithstanding it was badly down, and consequently could not be well saved Dennis Lynch's field in the same neighborhood also yielded 40 bushels per acre. S G Simons threshed [illegible] bushels of oats per acre from a field that had been farmed for fifteen successive years, and Mr. Peters threshed 55 bushels of oats per acre from his field From different parts of the country come similar reports, but we have been unable to obtain the names of the producers

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The customs returns for New Westminster show a falling off for the month of July of $1,434 35.

A new road has been opened between New Westminster and Granville It is the commencement of a road through the North Arm settlement.

At the beginning of the present season it was the intention of the several Fraser river canneries to put up a total average pack of about 10,000 cases to each cannery, but owing to the large quantities of fish which have been procurable, this has been increased to such an extent that the total average pack will be double that quantity or 20,000 cases to each cannery engaged, making the probable total pack of the Fraser river canneries for this season from 120,000 to 1[illegible]0,000 cases.

IDAHO.

There are 722 children of school age in Boise City

The mining town of Bullion, Alturas county, went up in smoke and flame last Monday morning.

Eagle Rock *Register* On Saturday afternoon a young man named Wm Plant aged about 20 years, employed by Anderson Bros at their ranch, was cutting out some horses in the corral of Mr Roscoe, when one of them kicked him, striking him in the left side He paid but little attention to it until he went home and ate his supper when he felt a pain in his head He soon after started for town, and arrived here about 10 o'clock, secured a room at the hotel, and in half an hour was dead

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS

From The Sunday Oregonian

It is said there will be trouble about building the fish ladder at Willamette Falls. Parties who have a lease of the land on which the ladder is to be located will oppose it and the matter may result in litigation

Shannon, Bloomer & Son, of East Portland, will ship 250 cases of freshly canned peas to San Francisco on the next steamer The cannery has been selling to home dealers heretofore, but has at last found a good market abroad Other products will follow in a short time

Miss Gertrude Pennoyer, daughter of S. Pennoyer, who is at Grimes, fell a day or two since while getting over a fence and broke her left arm between the wrist and elbow The fracture was reduced by Dr Kinney of Astoria, who fortunately happened to be at hand, and the young lady is now comfortable

WANT SKILLED CARPENTERS

In conversation with contractors a reporter of this paper has been informed that there is a lack of skilled carpenters and joiners in this city, even at the present time There are plenty of saw and hammer carpenters, but much of the building now doing is of the better quality, and only first-class workmen are wanted These, it is said, are paid $3 and $3 50 per day here and yet are scarce, while the same class of workmen only receive $2 25 in Chicago

DROWNED

While watching some men putting up bills at the gymnasium building, Astoria about dark Friday evening, Nicholas a little son of C M [illegible] fell through the boards on the [illegible] track close by, into the water Assistance was procured as soon as it was possible, and the [illegible] immediately carried to Charters' barber shop Dr Page was summoned and several did all they could to resuscitate the poor little fellow, but to no avail He was evidently dead when taken out of the water

ANOTHER FOOL AND A GUN

George Bihendorf, aged about [illegible], living near Anatone, Asotin county, was accidentally shot by his 14-year old brother, Herman, the other day There was a discussion about firearms, and Herman brought out a shotgun Being remonstrated with for handling it carelessly, he said it was not loaded, and pointing it out of the window at his brother he pulled the trigger George received a full charge of shot in his back and side At last accounts his chances for recovery were good

REAL ESTATE MARKET

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred Clark, real estate and stock broker

The transactions of the week numbered 18, amounting to $34,515, as compared with [illegible] and $23,102 88 in the preceding [illegible] Probabilities are all in favor of the settlement of Oregon. If it ever had an opportunity to spread itself it is now when its crops are generally exceptionally fine, whilst those of California and many other states are but a moiety or less To be able to demonstrate the truthfulness of the boast so often made that the crops of Oregon never fail, and that at a time when partial failure is so general, is a point which we commend to be guardian of Oregon's welfare—the press Now is the time when it can toot its horn without having reason to blush after doing it, and make the text of its sermons the undeniable fact "that the certainty of crops is the best guarantee of success the farmer can expect." It is manifest from the reports of [illegible] in many parts of the state that mining will absorb, at a very early date, a far larger share of public attention than ever before in Oregon. There is no doubt of its being very rich in minerals, nor that to the present time it has hardly begun to be prospected To a country so productive of vegetable and animal supplies, great mining camps would be of immense benefit, since they would furnish consumers for all kinds of products and manufactures Some day the people of Oregon will wonder why they so long slighted this branch of legitimate industry To give it prominence and encouragement would be sound policy, for the metals command a ready market, and the bulk of miners make their homes in the country where they make their money

The business of the past week was as follows

	Dcd	Amount
County	[illegible]	$1 [illegible]0 00
City	[illegible]	18 [illegible]0 00
Couch	[illegible]	1 000 00
East Portland	1	1 550 00
Albina	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
	18	$3[illegible] 00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 8 Arrived Steamer [illegible] Yokohama Steamer Oregon, [illegible] Portland [illegible] ship Thirlmere London Sailed Steamer Arago Coos Bay, steamer State of California Portland, bktn Ella, [illegible] New York The [illegible] bark [illegible] will load lumber [illegible] Valparaiso

PORT BLAKELEY Aug 8 Arrived Bark [illegible] San Francisco Sailed—Bktn [illegible] San Francisco

PORT MADISON Aug 8 Arrived—Schooner [illegible] San Francisco

CAPE HANCOCK Aug 8 Steamer Willamette passed in at [illegible] clear wind west [illegible] bar smooth

SAN FRANCISCO Aug [illegible]—Arrived—Bk Aurora [illegible] Honolulu [illegible] Sailed [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Sailed [illegible] ship Alaska [illegible]

PORT [illegible] Aug [illegible]—Arrived [illegible]

CAPE HANCOCK Aug [illegible] P M—Wind west velocity [illegible] bar smooth

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle—Receipts [illegible] strong, shipping steers, [illegible]@1500 pounds $4 [illegible] butchers $2 [illegible] stockers and feeders $3 50@4 15, Texans, firmer, $2 75@4 25 no western rangers received. Hogs—Receipts 5000 active and firmer, rough and mixed $4 10@4 [illegible] packing and shipping, $4 40@4 60 light 140@200 pounds, $4 [illegible] Sheep—Receipts [illegible]00 inferior to fair $2@3, good to choice $[illegible]

Preliminary to an Extraordinary!
ACKERMAN'S
GREAT SPECIAL SALE
OF NEW—
WRAPS AND CLOAKS!

Just received some cases of the new Fall Style of Ladies and Misses Cloaks. These were sent to us to make our selection for the coming season. We have decided to offer them now and not wait the approach of the season.
THEY WILL BE SOLD AT COST!
GREAT BARGAINS!
IMMENSE BARGAINS!!
ASTONISHING BARGAINS!!!
MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES!
SAVE MONEY AND BUY NOW!
LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
Fall Styles [illegible] Wraps—
Middlesex Cloth $[illegible] worth $[illegible]
Misses' Wraps latest style from $1 50 to $[illegible]
Very Elegant and Stylish Ladies' New Market Wraps $10 and upward worth double the price.
Tailor made new Fall Style Cloaks $5 and upwards These must be seen in order to fully appreciate their beauty and low price.

ACKERMAN'S
Great Special Bargain Store!
Remember this. The prices on all the Wraps and Cloaks will only be maintained at the present prices until the opening of the Fall Season

HOSIERY!
Ladies and Gents', at Great Bargain Prices.
SEE! SEE! SEE!
Ladies and Misses colored seamless solid color [illegible] pair for 25 cents.
Ladies Genuine balbriggan silk clocked 25 cents per pair
Unbleached or solid colors—
Ladies' extra quality [illegible] English [illegible] stitch Striped Hose worth $1 a pair for 50 cents per pair
Genuine Lisle thread Drop stitch solid colors Ladies Hose worth $1 50 for 80 cents.
Fancy striped Hose full finish Long lengths, [illegible] cents per pair
Gentlemen White Merino (good quality) Socks 10 cents per pair
Gentlemen's Genuine Balbriggan Silk clocked Socks [illegible] cents per pair
Gentlemen's English (solid color) full finish Socks pair for 50 cents.

JUST RECEIVED!
Rich and Elegant Dinner-Sets!
Finely Decorated Dinner sets $20 a set
Hand painted French China Fruit Plates (solid colored border) $1 50 a set
Beautiful and New Patent Decorated French China Cups and Saucers $1 a pair.

BARGAINS!
THE GREAT FEATURE AT
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Importers of Fancy Goods Dry Goods Furnishing Goods, Crockery Glassware, Lamps and almost Everything
87 and 89 First st, 86 and 88 Second st.

—TO—
OIL Dealers and Consumers.
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Phœnix Oil Works
Have now on hand and for sale in lots to suit
Thirty Thousand (30,000) Gallons
—OF—
REFINED,
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CRUDE
DOG FISH OIL
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices.
KELLY, DUNNE & CO., Prop'rs,
42 Front St., Portland, Or.

—THE—
"[illegible]"
CHOICE FAMILY
PATENT ROLLER
FLOUR
Takes the Lead Wherever Introduced!
For sale by leading dealers and by
SIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS OF THE
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DRUGGISTS,
—DEALERS IN—
Fine Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Sponges, Perfumery, Etc.
Cor. Morrison and Second Sts., Portland, Or.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention

THE MERCHANT HOTEL.
Cor Third and D sts Portland Or
HAS ITS WELL LIGHTED, WELL VENTILATED elegantly furnished rooms en suite and single, and is supplied with Hydraulic Passenger Elevator Electric Calls Bath Rooms, Telephone and all modern improvements and conveniences.
Private Dining-room for Families and Parties
KELLOGG, DAVIS & CO., Prop's.

[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fancy Furs & Robes,
No. 82 First st., Portland, Or.

The Only Cigar Smoked
During the performance of
The Private Secretary
Is the famous Kicker
Try this Cigar.

JESSE WADDELL,
(Successor to Frank & Co.)
SIGN PAINTER,
129 First st., bet. Washington and Alder, up stairs.

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SEA SIDE HOUSE.
CLATSOP BEACH, OREGON.
THIS FIRST CLASS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR Summer Resort will open for the season of 1885 Saturday, June 27
Terms:
Board per week $14 00
Board per day 2 50
Children under 12 years of age half price.
CONVEYANCES will be on hand to take guests to and from from all steamer landings.
For further information apply to
CHAS OHLE Manager, Seaside,
Or D P THOMPSON Receiver Portland, Or

THE
ELIOT GLACIER
ON MT. HOOD
Is four miles long by one wide, and has a perpendicular face of solid ice 300 ft. high, and it only costs on $9.50 for the round trip from Portland to [illegible] and [illegible] There is a good hotel within a quarter of a mile of the glacier and our stages leave Hood River Station every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. It is only seven hours' drive in comfortable stages, and is the
Grandest Trip on the Pacific Coast!
For particulars address— H C COE,
[illegible] President Stage Co.

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SUMMER RESORT.
HOUSE RENOVATED AND PLACED IN THOROUGH repair New features added for the amusement and comfort of guests. Our aim will be to cater to wants of patrons. Table supplied with all the market affords. The pure air and well known curative qualities of the water make this the most desirable health resort on the coast. Camp grounds in good order Provisions, cigars, tobacco etc., at the store on reasonable terms. On and after August 1st stages will leave Hubbard Station daily connecting with the morning train each way of the O. & C. R. R. Through fare to the Springs, $[illegible] FRANK McLERAN Wilhoit, Clackamas Co or McLERAN BROS Portland.

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THE RESORT OF THE COAST PARADISE FOR PLEASURE SEEKERS
NORTH COVE SITUATED NEAR THE ENTRANCE to Shoalwater Bay W T Unequaled oil [illegible] Unsurpassed fishing unparalleled beach driving shady groves mossy knolls [illegible] and first-class hotel accommodations. A most delightful spot for families An abundance of clams and other shellfish in fact all the natural attractions of a first-class resort. Route by stage from Ilwaco to Oysterville thence by steamer to North Cove [illegible] Rates by week or month to tourists [illegible] For particulars address
THOS RONEY North Cove W T

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Should not fail to call on FRANK FABRE, the old experienced Restaurateur He serves the very best of Meals, Oysters and Ice Cream, at all hours and at moderate prices
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ILWACO HOTEL,
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First-class in Every Respect.
Special inducements to summer visitors to the coast. Free coach to and from the boats. Guests taken to and from the Ocean Beach free of charge. A large stable for use of teams attached. Terms reasonable.

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ILWACO W T
CONVENIENT TO CAMPS AND STEAMER LANDING [illegible] accommodations One dollar per day C W HUFFMAN Proprietor

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Agents for Stevens Roller Mills and all Improved Machinery
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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BREAD and PASTRY.
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ST. HELEN'S HALL,
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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The seventeenth year begins Sept. 2
[illegible] Pupils of any age received [illegible]
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REOPENED.
Rooms thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. The house will be kept thoroughly respectable. If I don't make a cent
[illegible]
Good Bed per night 10c
[illegible] Bed 25c
Single Room well furnished 50c
Rooms, 2d floor per month $3 to $3
Rooms 2d floor, " 3 to 5
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Country orders given careful atten and we guarantee our prices.
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GRATEFUL--COMFORTING
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